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Agricultural College Bldgs

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Agricultural.

CANADIAN PEDIGREES.

DETROIT, March 21, '82.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Permit me an interrogatory or two through your valuable and popular journal. Upon what basis are cattle admitted to registry in the Canadian Shorthorn Record? Are Canadian pedigrees required to be as perfect as American to secure recognition of the animals as pure bred? If so, what of the "four crosses" so often alluded to when examining Canadian herds?

SEEKER FOR INFORMATION.

When the Canadian Shorthorn Herd Book was commenced, for the purpose, we suppose, of interesting as many as possible in its publication, the committee to whom its management was confided, decided to accept for registry all animals bred from native stock that could show four top crosses of pure bred bulls. There was a large number of this class of stock in the Provinces, as will be imagined from the statement made by a party connected with the publication of the Herd Book, that the 5th volume contained 4,000 grade animals. It was a great mistake, and has led to most deplorable results. That it was an error, the action of the present committee would seem to show beyond doubt, as they have decided to accept nothing but what can trace back to imported stock on both sides, or has at least seven crosses of pure bred animals. The result has been that many Canadian herds are largely made up of stock that would only be regarded as grades in the United States, and cannot be recorded in the American Shorthorn Herd Book. Now that the mistake has been made it is nearly impossible to rectify it. The allowing of animals having seven crosses to be registered as pure bred will only extend the trouble. The secret history of the adoption of the policy of registering four-cross animals is said to be this: The late Hon. David Christie, of Brantford, Ont., a noted breeder of Shorthorns, was one of the projectors of a Herd Book for the Provinces. He had some imported stock, notably the Athelstane family, whose breeding was excellent. But he also had a large number of grade animals, bred from native stock. He was shrewd enough to arrange the system of registry to meet his own wants, and it also met the requirements of a number of small breeders who had two or three animals of the same description. Mr. Caristie sold out those animals he did not consider desirable, turned the pure bred over to the Bow Park Association, of which he then became a member. And now the Canadian breeders are awakening to the fact that the value of their pure bred stock is being greatly impaired by the registering of grades, and are seeking the best means to restore confidence in "Canadian pedigrees."

To the well posted breeder who is conversant with the different families of Shorthorns, the selecting of Canadian bred animals of suitable breeding is an easy matter; but for the ordinary farmer, who has to be guided altogether by the appearance of the animal and what its breeder says of its breeding, the operation is a difficult one and nearly sure to result in loss. He buys an animal, brings it to this side, and upon attempting to record it, finds it is really only a grade, the use of which on his stock would cause him serious damage.

At present the Canadian breeders are having a fierce fight over the question of the registering of "four crosses," "six crosses," or "seven crosses," each one seeming to favor that which best suits his own interests. The proper way would be to burn all the Herd Books so far issued, and hereafter only accept for registry animals that can trace back to imported stock on both sides. Until that is done young breeders had better beware of "Canadian pedigrees."

GROWING WHEAT.

WALLACEVILLE, March 9th, '82.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have seen several inquiries in the FARMER of late, regarding the best modes of raising wheat. I would like to inquire through the columns of your paper, whether it is best to harrow wheat in the spring, and if so, about what time should it be harrowed. I have been thinking I would harrow my wheat and meadows, and then roll them with a heavy roller. Would you advise me to do so? About sowing plaster or salt, which is the best, or how would it do to mix them half and half and then sow; would 100 or 150 lbs. to the acre be too much?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—Whether it is best to harrow wheat in the spring, depends upon the condition in which the winter and spring has left the soil at the time when active growth of the plant begins; this accounts for the difference in opinion as to the benefit derived from harrowing wheat. Wherever the soil has become compact and crusted from a heavy covering of snow or from pelting rains, so that respiration, as it were, is restricted, then harrowing becomes beneficial. This condition of the surface soil is so apt to prevail in the spring that the advice to harrow wheat in the spring is oftener good than otherwise.

The time to harrow is when the earth has become settled and the surface somewhat dry, so that the whole surface can be stirred by the teeth of the harrow. Whether the roller should be used, depends upon the kind of soil worked by this correspondent. A tenacious soil is not very materially affected by the roller. That is usually compact enough without its use; but a sandy soil is always benefited by being rolled. Roots of plants cannot feed as well in a loose, open soil, as a more compact one, and the roller operates to correct the difficulty.

New meadows that are uneven on the surface from any cause should be rolled to level them, and to make them more easily and economically worked with the mower and horse rake.

Old meadows that need harrowing to induce a more thrifty growth of grass, had better be plowed and cropped a year or two, then re-seeded and leveled with a roller the first spring before mowing; I can see no benefit that can arise from rolling an old meadow after harrowing it. The sod is usually too compact to yield much to the pressure of even a heavy roller.

This correspondent's first questions are comparatively easy to answer, because they pertain to a practice that has had time to perfect a knowledge of its usefulness and advantages; but when he asks "about sowing plaster or salt, which is the best?" he is probing for a guess that may or may not be sustained by future experiments. That plaster is of no value to a wheat crop, or to lowland meadows, is pretty generally accepted as true, but the status of salt as a stimulant to plant growth is not so well understood. The analysis of each is only a guide to their use, and not a sure interpretation of their action in the chemistry of growth; that can only be determined by actual and long continued experiments applied to farm crops. The Salt Association of Saginaw, has sent out a circular on the use of salt as a fertilizer, containing strong "testimonials" as to its value for agricultural purposes. Experiments in the use of salt will be very general the coming season. The belief in its specific value for the different crops, must be determined by its success in the future. Several carloads have already been distributed in Van Buren County, and its application will be watched by intelligent eyes to note results.

In regard to the amount to sow, and the propriety of mixing salt and plaster half and half, that is determined by convenience. If it is desired to sow plaster on clover, and also to add some salt as an experiment, it may be sown mixed at one application. Nothing is gained by the mixture except the convenience. If the mixture is half and half by weight, that will give about the right proportion of plaster per acre, but not enough salt to be of any benefit; 200 lbs. per acre is the smallest amount recommended, and 400 lbs. the largest. Fifty to seventy-five lbs. of plaster will give as good results applied to an acre of clover as more; but a barrel of salt is about the standard amount recommended.

The FARMER would recommend a trial of salt as an application to crops, to be sown on the surface after the ground is prepared, and the results carefully noted. If the experiments for one season could be carefully noted and compared, it would be as easy to determine the value of any fertilizer in that one season, as to be ten years coming to a conclusion. If ten men try the experiment of sowing salt in ten different soils and locations, and unite their experience at the close of the season, they are nine years in advance of him who "goes it alone."

Good Showing by a Breeder.

HIGHLAND, Oakland Co., Mich., March 23d, '82.

To the Editor Michigan Farmer:

As a great many of our breeders of fine wool sheep are reporting their sales for the past year, I will give mine: From February 23d, 1881, to February 23d, 1882,



American Merino Ewes, Bred and Owned by Wm. Radford, Marshall, Mich.

they amounted to $1452.50. These were all my own breeding; and it seems to me there would be more satisfaction to every one reading these reports, to know whether they had been bred by the one making the report, or whether they were sales made from purchases of a few months previous.

LYMAN CATE.

GRASSES FOR PASTURE.

ROXANA, Mich., March 25, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I wish to ask through your valuable paper if I can sow orchard grass this spring and use it for calf pasture this summer?

2d. Does Hungarian grass make good pasture for cows if sown early in the spring?

W. W. WYMAN.

Yes, orchard grass will make excellent pasture for calves if sown early, and will be sufficiently strong to endure grazing as soon as the calves are old enough to feed upon it. If fed closely enough to prevent going to seed, it will continue to throw up new shoots and furnish abundant and very nutritious food the whole of the season.

Hungarian grass is not so well nor so favorably known. It is an annual, and when it goes to seed, like millet or pigeon grass, it dies. It makes fine hay, but is not esteemed for pasture. The orchard grass is a perennial, and will continue to occupy the ground for several years. It needs a strong, dry soil to show at its best, and is excellent to sow with clover, as it ripens at the same time.

Some Fine Wool Flocks in Western New York.

LE ROY, Medina Co., O., March 20th, '82.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

We ask the privilege of correcting a few mistakes Mr. Dewey fell into in his report of his visit to Western New York. In regard to the ewes mentioned as bought of Mr. Townsend, in Ohio, they were purchased by the Alexander Bros., of Le Roy, Ohio, from Mr. T. in January, 1880, kept and bred by them until 1882, when they were resold to Mr. Townsend. I delivered the sheep at Pavilion Center, N. Y., and while in that State attended the meeting of the Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, at Rochester, and there I met the Dewey Brothers. In regard to my urging the necessity of a journal devoted to sheep breeders and wool growers, I did so, and Mr. Dewey made a reply in which we failed to see where he advanced any reasonable objection to a journal of the kind. Here again he insists in calling me Mr. Thomas. There is a Mr. Thomas in Ohio, a breeder of fine wool sheep, but I do not care for any of his laurels. Now, Mr. Editor, we are very favorably impressed with the MICHIGAN FARMER, *and think it the best paper for sheep men now published.*

We are familiar with the sheep purchased by Mr. Dewey in Western New York, and think Michigan may well be proud of so fine a lot.

It was our pleasure to spend the first fifteen days of February, with the sheep breeders of Western New York, and they were very busy days. We examined many flocks of which Mr. Dewey does not make any mention, and so send you a few notes upon them. We were the guest of Mr. Townsend, of Pavilion Center. He is breeding a peculiar type of sheep of the old Hammond family. Nowhere have we seen a flock that possesses such an even form and that sparkling lustre to the wool. Reliance heads this flock. J. E. Gilmere of the same place is breeding some very fine animals.

We twice visited the flock of the Martin Bros., of Rush. This is an old and well established flock of the Atwood family, and at its head is the ram Reliable. At Clifton we saw the flock of Mr. Fellows, a very choice lot of his own breeding, and some bred by D. Cossett. At East Avon we were entertained by the Hon. H. Sherman, a very extensive breeder of fine wool sheep. At Bloomfield Station we saw the fine flock of Mr. Parmlee. In all our experience and observation we have never met the man who can equal Mr. Parmlee in growing and fitting sheep.

We next examined the flock of Mr. Taft, of West Bloomfield. Here we saw some very fine ewes, and ten as choice young rams as a man needs to have. Our next stopping place was at Mr. J. P. Ray's, of Honeoye. Here we saw a party of Vermont ewes in very fine fit, but we cannot see any more merit in them than in New York sheep. This flock is headed by the ram Towanda, a very fine animal.

At Livonia we stopped with the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, a noted breeder. A call on Mr. Beecher showed us a nice party of sheep and some very choice rams. Our next call was at the house of the Hon. W. H. Markham. Mr. M. is quite an extensive breeder of choice sheep. When we stop and consider what this gentleman has done and is now doing for the sheep and wool interest of this country, we cannot express the gratitude we owe him.

We next made a trip to Batavia to see the flock of S. B. Lusk, who has sent out some very choice stock, and is well known as a breeder. Here we had a chance to see a herd of Polled Angus cattle, many of them just imported by Mr. Chas. Redfield. To us they seemed to possess merit and demerit. They had the appearance of being hardy, and that would make them desirable for the herds of the plains; being hornless they are very desirable for shippers.

In Western New York we found a hospitality that cannot be surpassed by any people in the world; and we think sheep can be purchased here of the same grade and quality for about one third less than in Vermont.

L. B. ALEXANDER.



Hitchcock's Revolving Hay Tedder.

A Hay Tedder.

We give this week an illustration of the Hitchcock Revolving Spring Tooth Hay Tedder, the invention of Mr. Hitchcock of Lyons, Ionia Co. Hay tedders have never been used in the West to the same extent as in the Eastern States, but they are coming more generally into use as their merits as a labor saving implement become known. The past season the Hitchcock has been tested by a number of farmers against the Bullard Hay Tedder, heretofore regarded as the standard, and the result was very flattering to the manufacturers of the Hitchcock. It is superior to all others in the ease with which it adjusts itself to uneven surfaces, and, while doing its work thoroughly, does not mix sand or earth with the hay, as is sometimes the case with other tedders whose forks are positively fixed. The spring teeth of the Hitchcock give it a great advantage in this respect. The machine is well put together, and the material the best to be had, and the Lyons Manufacturing Company would ask the attention of farmers generally to its merits. The illustration given will serve to show its construction, and enable our readers to form an opinion of its merits.

A Question for Merino Breeders.

ARMADA, Macomb County, March 20, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Being a subscriber to your most valuable and welcome paper, and having with attention read the pros and cons of the sheep question debated in your columns, as to the most profitable breed for farmers to keep, will you please allow me one question for the Merino breeders to answer, viz: Are they increasing the actual weight of wool, or are they increasing the bulk of foreign substances to add to the weight of the same?

Truly yours,

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams is informed that a Merino that would meet the requirements of breeders 15 years ago would not do to-day. Within 10 years there has been a great improvement in the sheep themselves, as well as the wool they produce. The test of merit is the number of pounds of *scoured* wool grown, and Merino breeders are studying out a way to apply this test in a practical manner. To day the average American Merino is a larger and better shaped sheep than ever before, and will produce more pounds of scoured wool per head.

How to Grow Potatoes.

UNADILLA, Livingston Co., March 17, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have promised myself that I would tell the public through your paper my way of raising potatoes. But as I have been pitching swamp muck all day I am a little tired to night. My son and I have a farm rented; we give the owner one-third of all crops raised, and as we want to give the owner of the land a big third, we are getting out some muck to put on our corn land, to be followed with wheat.

I plant a few Early Rose in my garden first in spring. After manuring, plowing and dragging my land, I stretch my line, take my hoe and make holes three feet apart close to my line; have a boy come behind me and drop a piece of potato in each hole; then I turn back and make another hole between, pulling the earth on the top of the potato just dropped by the boy, the boy coming behind and dropping a piece in each hole and covering it with his foot, and the whole now is planted. This makes the potatoes in the row 18 inches apart. If the patch is large enough, a few days after planting I drag the whole of it over; if not, the next best thing is the iron tooth rake. When the potatoes get too large for this, the hoe and horse cultivator are the things to use. My late potatoes I plant another way. After selecting a piece of land and manuring it, I measure it out the same distance at both ends, so that I don't have any short rows. Having my seed potatoes all cut and ready, I start my plow once across in a dead furrow if I can; I then lay a row of potatoes on the ground close up to the back of the slice turned over and then plow another slice, throwing the two together. By doing this the potatoes lie under the manure and right at the crack between the two slices. I plow about five inches deep and continue plowing on both sides of this row, placing my potato rows about three and a half feet apart and about 20 inches in the row. In planting I lay the potatoes close up to the slice turned over, so that the horse walking in the furrow does not tread on them. I keep plowing and planting a row every three and a half feet till my patch is done, and then drag down smooth; continue to drag every four or five days till the tops are about six inches high, then work with a horse and cultivator. Very little hoeing will be needed. Never hill up, leave the ground quite level. In the fall, when ready to harvest, plow out, but pull the tops first, and continue to plow and drag till you get all the crop. In selecting the seed I take at digging time the largest potatoes, cut to one eye and drop one piece in a place. By this way of working we raised last year a good crop.

JOSEPH BRIDGE.

Another Town Heard From.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 24, 1882.

To the Editor of The Michigan Farmer.

The interest which we have taken in the arguments, carried on through the FARMER, as to the relative values of Shropshires and Merinos, also Atwoods vs. mixed bloods, is our apology for this communication. To a young breeder, all the facts we can procure through a friendly discussion, cannot fail to be of profit as well as interest, provided always the truth and the whole truth is told. Any misrepresentation or concealment may be a serious drawback to the advancement of that particular interest which we seek to promote, as well as detriment to the inexperienced and uninitiated.

Our friends publish for our benefit the amount of their sales for the past year, which foot up to thousands, but fail to tell us just how many of those thousands have been expended for stock in Vermont and elsewhere, to be sold on speculation and increase the sum total, and we are left to credit the whole amount to their flock alone. They fail also to tell us if they were strictly cash sales, or whether other stock was taken in exchange, at perhaps inflated prices, to augment their own. Perhaps some little obscure flock would compare favorable with these large sales when the debit and credit account is considered.

It is quite amusing to see the random shots fired at the "thunder about nothing," inasmuch as it fails to elicit a reply from the source for which it was intended. Well, perhaps after all, there is such a thing as a "pure Atwood," which fact may excite a little envy in the minds of some for that particular line of breeding, which, as we understand it, is a descendant from the flock of Stephen Atwood, without the admixture of any other blood, for it is stated in the Vermont Register that "as in the beginning we had Humphrey sheep, Jarvis sheep, etc., we soon, as a matter of necessity, had Atwood sheep, Blakeslee sheep, and coming a little later, we have just as necessarily come to have Rich sheep, Hammond sheep, Cutting sheep, Robinson sheep." Also, commencing on page 91, it says: "Of the other bloods, the Atwood in many flocks has been kept pure and unmixed with any other family, which is not the case with any other of the five families." Shall we repudiate the only authority we have, and one to which all our flocks run? Mr. Chapman says: "I know of no reason why Atwood sheep should not be called Atwood sheep, but there are good and sufficient reasons why Atwood sheep should not be called pure Humphreys," a name not usually applied to them. A well known breeder, who enjoys an enviable reputation, has repeatedly stated to us that there was no such thing as a pure Atwood, and ridiculed the idea. Yet within the last year he has completely changed the whole character of his flock by purchases from flocks of this breeding, paying as high as $100 per head on an average for many of his ewes, until he now ranks as second (if we are not mistaken) in number, among the breeders of this State.

It is their line and type breeding which has made them so potent as a family of sires, as an inspection of the register will conclusively prove.

If the able remarks of an experienced breeder (Mr. Peter Martin), in last week's issue of the FARMER, are of any worth, they are of incalculable value to the Atwood breeder.

W. J. LAWRENCE.

Kalamazoo County Heard From.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 25, 1882.

To the Editor of The Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR—As my brother sheep breeders from other counties continue to molest you with "reports of sales," and what is being done in the way of improvement in sheep breeding, &c., &c., I feel that I can justly claim a little of your valuable time for Kalamazoo County. Of course, I cannot make so fine a showing as my friends Ball, Dewey, Fellows and others, for the "boom" has not "struck" Kalamazoo County yet. The spirit and enthusiasm seems to have been taken completely out of the men who would improve their flocks (by the addition of better sheep) by the many "silvery tongued" "sheep peddlers" who have, from time to time, visited this county from the east, and have made "victims" of more or less of our farmers. I can see, however, that there is an improved feeling, as compared with three years ago, when I started my flock. The improvement is confined, however, almost entirely to the use of better rams, rather than the purchasing of ewes to establish a flock. When I bought my flock three years ago, I knew of no other thoroughbred flock in the county. I know of but one other now; that of G. S. Peirson. There are possibly a few men who have a few ewes, but not enough to be called a flock. Hence, I am anxious that my good brothers in Genesee, Livingston and other counties should continue their "reports." For like all "booms," the sheep "boom" is epidemic and will spread, and is very likely to "attack" us sooner or later.

My sales from October 1st, 1881, to January 1st, 1882, were as follows:

R. Richmond, Plainwell, one ram; Mr. Herbert, Plainwell, one ram; R. Skinner, Cooper, one ram; H. Cary, Otsego, two rams; A. H. Hyder, Plainwell, one ram; C. E. Hyder, Plainwell, one ram; F. Drake, Kalamazoo, one ram; A. C. Storms, Prairieville, one ram; H. D. Storms, Plainwell, one ram; Stranger, one ram; Levi Arnold, Plainwell, three ewes; J. M. Cleveland, Pine Grove, one ram; Mr. Wesley, Pine Grove, one ram, one ewe; E. Brackett, Allegan, 10 ewes, and 16 ram lambs.

I have now on hand 84 breeding ewes, 12 one and two year old rams, 14 ram lambs, 12 yearling ewes and 20 ewe lambs. All registered stock. My spring lambs are now dropping and doing finely. Very respectfully,

S. B. HAMMOND.

A Correction or Two and Some Sales of Merinos.

GRAND BLANC, March 25,

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—I made a mistake in announcing the name of Mr. Thomas of Ohio, as being at New York meeting of Sheep Breeders and as selling the sheep back to E. Townsend; it should be Mr. Alexander of Leroy, Ohio. That was my mistake, and yours was leaving out the pedigree of Reliance, Mr. Townsend's ram, after saying pedigree given below. The ewes were given and Reliance left out.

RELIANCE 546, N. Y. R. 2nd, Vol. Bred by E. Townsend, 1880; sire Revolution 313; dam 103 by Genesee 172; 2d dam 23, by Addison 100; 3d dam 22, a Princess ewe, bred by E. S. Stowell, Cornwall Vt., by Golden Fleece 70.

I am sorry Mr. Fellows and Mr. Ball take the view of the matter they do, and make the seemingly great comparison they do between their sales and mine. I was not aware there was any credit in telling how many dollars worth of sheep they had sold without showing how many they bought. We are aware that Mr. Fellows has more than he generally carries; they have advertised themselves as dealers, which is all good in its way, but my sales were from my own Michigan flock.

I have also sold the three ewes I spoke of to you to Fred. J. Russell of Hart, Oceana Co., for $300, two bred by myself and one by Geo. F. Martin of East Rush, N. Y., also three ewes one year old to H. Russell, same place, for $120.

J. H. Thompson has sold to Mr. White of same place, three breeding ewes from his flock for $300. These ewes are in lamb by L. P. Clark 207. Those I sold are yearlings, one by "K. Stone," one by "Infantado," a two year old in lamb by John L. Hayes, and one by Resolution.

Yours very truly,

D. P. DEWEY.

Auction Sale of Shorthorns.

We announce this week in another column, the sale of the Shorthorn herd owned by Mr. Thomas Birkett, of Base Lake, Washtenaw County. The sale is to be held at Howell on Wednesday, April 19, and the cattle to be sold number about thirty head of males and females. The sale is positive, as Mr. Birkett is compelled to give so much attention to other business that he has concluded to stop breeding. The animals to be offered are, with one or two exceptions, all well bred, and belong to a number of the best known families of Shorthorns. Catalogues will be ready after April 1st, when they can be procured from Mr. Birkett. We will give a list of the animals to be sold as soon as catalogue is received.

THE shearing record of the two ewes whose portraits are given on this page, is as follows: No. 15—Weight of first fleece, 12 lbs. 4 oz.; second fleece, 17 lbs. 2 oz.; third fleece, 17 lbs. 3 oz. No. 19—Weight of first fleece, 14 lbs. 2 oz.; second fleece, 20 lbs.; third fleece, 19 lbs. 4 oz.

THE oft repeated statement of many that the Shorthorns have had their day is hardly borne out by the facts. Here is a short history of the Rose of Sharon family, of that breed, which speaks for itself:

In 1834, Mr. Bates' Rose of Sharon was exported to the United States. There, under the care of the Renicks, of Kentucky, her progeny became numerous and celebrated. Ten years ago British breeders recognized the value of the family, and Lord Dunmore purchased several of them for his Scottish herd. From that herd the Earl of Bective obtained a few animals, and now the Kentucky breeders are purchasing back their descendents. There are now on the ocean ten of Rose of Sharon's descendants, consigned to Mr. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, and accompanied by several others of the Red Rose tribe, and two Oxford bulls. This is probably one of the most costly importations ever made, and the fact shows that the Shorthorn breed will not part with its pre-eminence on either hemisphere for many years to come."

A SUBSCRIBER at Flint wants to know where he can procure Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Some of our poultry men can answer this.

Horse Matters.

TREMONT.

About one year ago we drew attention of breeders to Tremont, property of W. Gibson, Jackson, Mich., and at that time considered him one of the best stallions in Michigan, and his performance last season should be sufficient to place him in the front ranks of the best in the country. This six-year-old son of Belmont, (sire of Nutwood 2:18¾), Wedgewood, 2:19, out of Virginia, dam of Vargrave, record 2:42 as a four year-old, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, Rosalind, 2:21¼, etc; grand dam, Grey Goose, dam of Champagne, 2:30, Lily Simpson, 2:31¼, etc., by Nottingham's Norman, third dam by Brown Consul, after a season of sixty-three mares, went in training with less than sixty days' handling and the first time ever in a professional's hands, and the fourth time started in a race received a record of 2:30, September 29, 1881, at Saginaw, Mich. Tremont's record, although a great performance under the circumstances, is no measure of his speed, for he has repeatedly shown a 2:20 gait. He stands 16¼ hands, weighs 1,200 lbs, is a rich bay, black points, tail long and well carried, head clean cut, large eye, expression resolute; his ear is medium size, neck long and well proportioned; he is a fine, large, solid horse, his whole outline pleasing. In selecting a stallion for breeding it is necessary to look carefully to the breeding of his dams and their produce. Grey Goose is the dam of Champagne, record 2:30, Lily Simpson, record 2:31¼, and Bell, the dam of Belmont, is the dam of McCurdy's Hambletonian, record 2:26¼. It will be noticed that Tremont's dam has produced a 2:30 horse and that his grand dams on both sides have produced horses with records of 2:30 or better. With this remarkable showing on the side of the dams of Tremont, and when one takes into consideration that Tremont is sired by one of the best living sires, and is in-bred to Alexander's Abdallah, by the records the most prepotent sire of trotters, living or dead, backed up by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, record 2:18, the Normans, sire of Lula, record 2:15, May Queen, 2:20, and Brown Consul, should be sufficient evidence to every intelligent breeder that Tremont is the grandest stallion, taking all his superior qualities into consideration, that breeders ever had an opportunity of patronizing. Tremont has had many honors conferred on him at the largest fairs held in three States, New York, Michigan and Ohio, having received eight first premiums and two second. Tremont's colts are of large size, without coarseness, nearly all solid bays, free from objectionable marks from all colored mares, and wherever exhibited have been first class prize winners. There has been a mania among many farmers for size, and while it is indispensable to every intelligent breeder, every other principle should not be sacrificed to get size, and it is not the size of the cart horse order that the farmer requires. If you want draft horses, breed to draft stallions and breed your coarse mares to them, but do not breed fine, active mares; the cross is too great, nature never admits of such abrupt changes, and the chances are you will neither get a draft or road horse. If you want thoroughbreds, breed to thoroughbred stallions with mares of the same breeding, and if you are breeding for the market and breeding roadsters breed your most active and speedy mare to a trotting bred stallion with good size and good temper, and your most sanguine expectations will be realized; you will in every case get a good roadster, and occasionally be rewarded by a "flyer," and the only difference in the expense between raising a first class colt and a mongrel is the expense of stallion fees. The demand for road horses is on the increase the world over in all of our cities, and the increase of men's accumulated wealth annually brings more and more buyers to the field, and that this demand will continue to increase is beyond question.

The Farm.

OUR FRENCH LETTER.

Beet Sugar Pulp for Fattening Stock—Vaccination for Charbon—The Gardens Near Paris—Irrigation as a Preventive of the Ravages of the Phylloxera.

PARIS, March 10, '82.

BEET PULP FOR FATTENING STOCK.

In the recent discussions of beet growers', referred to in our last letter, the question of pulp did not raise serious discussion, as practical stock fatteners corroborated the scientists; when the pulp is too aqueous, correct the defect by dry rations in increased proportions The sugar interest of France has two grievances. the inland duties and foreign importations. It is proposed to double the tax on the bounty sugars of Russia, Austria and Germany, and reduce the tax on the consumptive home product still farther. As to levying the other inland import on the beet root, as in Germany, instead of at present on the *brut* sugar in the factory, it was agreed to leave that subject as it is.

VACCINATION FOR CHARBON.

Since June last M. Pasteur has vaccinated 90,000 head of stock, among which were 10,000 oxen, cows and horses. In every instance his process was successful; the animals vaccinated escaped the *charbon* malady, while those non-vaccinated fell victims to that plague. M. Pasteur, and others have corroborated his view, lays down that the effects of his preservative vaccine do not last longer than eight months, so that vaccination must be repeated annually, and that April is the best month for executing the operation.

THE GARDENS NEAR PARIS.

Perhaps there is no city in the world where so much is made out of the soil in its vicinity as Paris; its early kitchen garden delicacies are proverbial; there are veritable fields of asparagus, peas, strawberries and violets. Of fruits I say nothing, only that they abound. Of late years the cultivation of violets has taken an enormous extension, as also of figs in pots. Nice and Parma violets have more than a rival at present in the rich market gardeners of the suburbs. It is not the less singular than true, that the inhabitants of the suburbs have to obtain their vegetables purchased in the city markets. From 1,500 to 2,000 francs per acre is the net average produce of a kitchen garden. The commercial cultivation of flowers is also becoming very productive, and as for mushrooms, they are a veritable "gold diggings." France alone consumes the esculent to the value of nine million francs per year.

A HAND THRESHING MACHINE.

M. Naudot, of Langres, has brought out a very simple hand threshing machine, or corn shelling machine, which works from 50 to 70 sheaves per hour, and that can be adapted alike to wheat, barley, oats, clover, etc. It is a want supplied to the small farmers of the east of France.

IRRIGATION AS A PREVENTIVE OF THE PHYLLOXERA.

The irrigation of vineyards in autumn is universally recognized as efficacious against the phylloxera. Some proprietors now resort to summer irrigations, and small doses of sulpho-carbonate. At best, such can be but a check, as water is an insecticide, and in summer it augments the vigor of the vine by causing it to throw out fresh rootlets; but no process can so far place the vine beyond the reach of re-invasions of the insect under the form of swarms and the hatching of its winter eggs.

VARIOUS TOPICS.

Cocoanut cake is being tried for feeding purposes; the analysis of Peterman shows that it is rich (w. p. c.) in nitrogenous substances.

The reports respecting winter crops are satisfactory; no complaints are made respecting wheat, which bears up well. Indeed, farmers are here so contented that their attention is chiefly given to agitations for the suppression of several small and vexatious taxes, the making of good roads and the reduction of railway transport rates.

Shropshires and Their Crosses.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Being very much interested in the discussion going on in your valuable paper, in regard to the merits of coarse and fine wooled sheep, I thought I would give you my experience for the benefit of those whom it may concern: In September, '78, I purchased six full-blooded Shropshire Down sheep, for which I paid $61.00. May '79 I sheared from those six sheep 47 lbs. of unwashed wool; their combined weight at shearing was 747 lbs. Five of them were ewes, raising eight splendid lambs; four of those lambs when 10 weeks old weighed 246 lbs. One of those ewes was only one year old and raised two lambs, sheared seven lbs. of wool, after which she weighed 106 lbs. The lambs sold for $10 per head when six months old. Buck one year old sheared 14 lbs. of wool, after which he weighed 127 lbs. Since the the first year I have not kept so close an account. Up to date I have sold $91 worth of the increase, and taken $42 25 in premiums. I have also on hand 18 choice sheep, which I value at $20.00 per head, which would be $360; less $61, the first cost, and including premiums and sales would make $423 25, leaving me the wool for the keeping.

These figures would be very different today; but through missmanagement one year I lost nearly all my lambs and four of my old sheep. So much for my full-bloods. Now, as to my Shropshire and fine wool cross bred lambs: I sell them when six months old for $3 to $3 25 per head. One year I fed them and got near-$5 each when 10 months old. Our motto is quick returns and large profits.

H. M. TWAMLEY.

CHELSEA, March 22nd, 1882.

Fancy Farmers.

Henry Stewart, in the *N. Y. Times*, combats the prejudice against fancy farmers and tells what they have done for us:

"A fancy farmer is an individual whose farm is not the source from which he derives his living, and who expends upon his farm a large amount of money in what he considers to be improvements. He improves his land by drainage, and by the liberal use of fertilizers; he furnishes it with the most convenient buildings and the most approved implements and tools; he cultivates the soil in the most thorough manner; he procures, regardless of cost, the newest and best seeds, plants, and fruit trees; in the same manner he stocks it with the finest and most productive animals that money can procure, and he feels and cares for these in the most liberal and generous manner; he employs the most intelligent men and women for his farm and dairy that can be hired, and he imbues these people with his own energetic, precise, and particular ideas and manners of work, he makes the very best quality of products for sale, and disposes of these in such a way as to realize very large prices. It may be that in some cases his products directly—but not indirectly—cost more than they come to, but he, as one of a class, deserves the credit of producing from his farm a very satisfactory interest on his investment. For he is a business men, used to spending money freely when he can make such liberality pay, on the principle that a dollar well spent or a day's work usefully applied, should become reproductive and profitable in some way or another, now or in the future.

"Now let us consider what have been the results of this fancy farming; and remembering that this kind of farming is by no means a new thing, we will begin with a farmer of this kind whose name was Bakewell, and who lived more than a hundred years ago. This man devoted himself chiefly to the improvement of cattle and sheep, and founded the breed known as the improved Leicester, and also as the Bakewell breed. No expense was spared in procuring the best animals he could find, and he lived to see some of his rams hired for a sum of more than $10,000 for the year's service. And this money was paid by farmers, who found the advantage of using his thorough-bred rams, which had descended from a line of remarkable sheep, which had, in fact, an excellent pedigree, for the purpose of improving their flocks and making them more productive of wool and mutton. And there is not a breed of sheep which has a reputation for excellence that has not more or less improved Leicester blood in it, and owes to this mixture its improved character.

"Then the names of the Colling Brothers, Bates, and Booth, will occur to us. These men took hold of the Shorthorn cattle, selecting the best cows and bulls they could find, paying for these whatever their owners asked and without question, and so raised the value and character of the breed until it became, and is now, the chief source of the beef of the world, and shows its blood all over our great western plains, on the plains of Australia and South America, through the great cattle feeding States of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, and in fact every where where beef is grown, in the improvement of inferior cattle. From these men we might come to our own country and refer to Atwood and Hammond and Humphreys, who took hold of the small Spanish Merino and improved it, and saw a ram for which $20,000 was offered; and we may now see the American Merino scattered all over our own country, and even in use in Australia and Europe. It is these sheep, too, which are improving the flocks of farmers who sometimes are inclined to laugh at the fancy farmers; but these very men examine with the greatest eagerness and the closest scrutiny the records of this breed of sheep, in which their pedigrees are set down as their best recommendations for their character and value.

"We may then come down to our own times, and what is doing in regard to our dairy stock. And here the so-called fancy farmers may be seen in crowds at every sale of improved cattle, Jerseys, Guernseys, Dutch, and Ayrshires, scrutinizing the pedigrees, and offering vast sums of money for those animals which have the best records. If we follow these men to their farms we may see these cattle fed and cared for and trained and bred with the greatest skill, and their products made up for market with the most scrupulous care and nicety, so that they may sell for the highest prices, as the luxuries they in fact are. The best food is procured, the best system of feeding is used, the best feeding crops are grown, and the best methods of preserving them for use are practiced; and recently we might have seen and heard more than a hundred of these persons giving their experience in regard to the practice of ensilage, and numerous working farmers drinking in all their experiences and information with eagerness, that they might avail themselves of the fruits of their large expenditures and thoughtful and intelligent work.

"In short, we farmers owe to this class of men every one of the valuable improvements that have been made in our agriculture. The potato was first introduced by a fancy farmer, and so was clover. Our best kinds of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, roots, our best implements, our best horses, cows, sheep, swine, and poultry have all been introduced and improved by these men, and to come directly to our particular subject, it is to them we owe all the advantages which accrue from the long records of the best animals, which have been carefully kept, and which are, in fact, the pedigrees of these animals, and from which we may gather all that is necessary to be known of their breeding and their inherited characteristics and value."

THE KIND OF POTATOES WE GET FROM GERMANY.—A consignment of nearly 4,000 bags of German potatoes which had just arrived, was sold by auction in New York last week, at prices ranging from 12 to 21 cents a bushel. The potatoes were very small, some of them being no larger than marbles. Recent importations of German potatoes have brought from 60 to 90 cents a bushel. The low prices at which this lot was sold, were due partly to the risk of loss by freezing, which would be incurred by holding the cargo, and the amount realized netted the importers a loss. Most of the German potatoes which have been brought to this country, are such as no American farmer would send to market, or hardly feed to his pigs in years of ordinary plenty, but they are bought up by our German fellow citizens, who have learned in their own land, to practice, in such matters, a degree of economy of which Americans have no conception.

THE weevil has got into the corn bins of the Chicago elevators, and 387,000 bushels have been posted as out of condition. Meanwhile the cereal is climbing upwards with great steadiness. The posted corn is taken at prices about 1c per bu. below regular.

Agricultural Items.

A MAINE farmer says a change of seed is the best cure for the dry rot in the potato, and recommends a mixture of one part cotton-seed meal to two in bulk of plaster of Paris, sprinkled over the seed before covering, as making them grow healthy and smooth, and preventing scab. He speaks highly of the fertilizing value of the compound also.

E. N. LIBBY, a New Yorker who has been making a tour among European dairies, says that at Rayden, in Northern Germany, the genuine Limburger cheese there made is widely different from the Limburger of our American experience. Instead of the rank and offensive smelling article we know here, it has as sweet and delicate a flavor as the veriest epicure could wish. The bad odor is caused in part by long keeping, and frequently by imperfections in the manufacture. It is delightful to know that the vile odor characteristic of the genus Limburger here, is not really a thing to be "nominated in the bond."

PROF. W. A. HENRY, of the Wisconsin University Experimental Farm, says that the University silo is first class in every particular, and that ensilage has been practiced for six years. The ensilage produced to the acre was from 22,000 to 42,000 pounds. It appears from the experiments that one pound of good timothy hay is worth from four to seven in ensilage. The Professor advised, however, those who contemplated building a silo, "to defer the construction for at least a year, as the whole business was considerably of an experiment thus far."

IN response to an inquiry, the New England *Farmer* says that as sweet corn is supposed to contain a larger percentage of sugar than other varieties, and as the sugar is changed in the silo to acid, it is believed by some that it is of less value for curing in silos than any other kinds of corn. It seems to be the general opinion at the present time, that the very largest varieties of corn that can be grown are the best suited for silo filling. The large varieties will produce much heavier crops, and if cured in the silo, it is believed that their woody character will not make them less valuable, but more so, inasmuch as the stalks will stand up firm and keep clean, which can not be the case with small and softer varieties which blow down with every light wind, and perhaps lie and rot upon the ground.

The Poultry Yard.

How to Pack and Ship Eggs for Hatching.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says: "The season for shipping eggs for hatching is at hand, and a few words to beginners in the business may not come amiss. If you expect to succeed in this business you must begin right, for your success or failure depends a good deal upon the reputation you make the first year. You may not sell more than a dozen sittings of eggs this season, but if they are from good stock, true to name, well packed, reach the buyer in good shape, and hatch well, you may depend upon it that you have made a good beginning, and your customers will be more numerous next season. On the other hand, if the eggs reach the purchaser in an unsightly package, which, like the express bill, is twice as big as it ought to be, your customer forms a poor opinion of you to begin with, and if upon opening the package he finds one or two cracked eggs, and the rest fail to hatch well, he will never buy of you again, and very likely you will never make another sale in his neighborhood.

"Be sure that the eggs you send out are true to name. When a man buys a sitting of Light Brahma eggs he has a right to expect Light Brahma chicks from them, and if he happens to find one or more Leghorn, Cochin, or Plymouth Rock chicks among the little Brahmas, his opinion of you will go down below zero, and no amount of hot weather will bring it back again. To be sure of the eggs, take a pencil and mark every one as you take it from the nest with the name of the breed and the day of the month, thus, P. C. 2—14, which being interpreted reads: Partridge Cochin, Feb 14. If you have two or more yards of Cochins or Brahmas, as the case may be, put on the number of the yard. If you follow this plan there will be no chance for the eggs to get mixed: you can always tell at a glance just what the eggs are, where they came from and their age.

"Always send out fresh eggs. Make a rule that you will never ship an egg for hatching that is over a week old at date of shipping, and stick to your rule through thick and thin. Don't be tempted to put in a few over that age "just to make out the sitting." When eggs are to go a long distance send none that are over two days old.

"Never ship eggs in boxes, no matter how many cushions and springs they may be provided with Baskets are the only proper things to ship eggs for hatching in There are light, strong, cheap baskets made expressly for the purpose, and they can be obtained of dealers in poultry supplies. They come in different sizes, so that one is not obliged to send a dozen of eggs in a half bushel basket. For packing use chaff, or cut straw. Line the basket with an old newspaper, put in enough packing to cover the bottom to the depth of three inches, wrap each egg in paper and stand on end in the packing, taking care that the eggs do not touch each other or the bottom or sides of the basket; cover this layer of eggs with packing, put in the rest of the eggs, heap on all the packing possible, pressing gently down with the hands until it is quite firm; put a piece of cloth over the top, tuck the edge in neatly all around, and you are ready for the outside cover, which should be stout unbleached cotton cloth sewed firmly to the basket with a big needle and stout twine. Mark the directions on the cloth with an indelible pencil, or with indelible ink, and your eggs are ready for shipment. Fresh, fertile eggs packed in this way will go safely from Maine to California, or even across the Atlantic, and hatch well afterwards, provided they are put under a trusty hen immediately after arrival at destination.

"Never ship eggs on Saturday unless you know that they will reach the purchaser by night. When the eggs are to go a long distance, and the buyer lives some distance from the express office, send a postal a day or two before you send the eggs, that he may know when to look for their arrival. If you receive an order that you cannot fill for some days, send a postal to your customer explaining the cause of delay.

"Do not guarantee every egg to hatch," for you couldn't do that twice in a season with fresh eggs under your own hens at home; but it is a good plan to offer to duplicate the order free of charge when one-half of the eggs fail to hatch. Of course you will be sometimes called upon to send another sitting when you are morally certain that the failure was owing to carelessness or ignorance of the purchaser, but it is sometimes cheaper to give away a dozen of eggs than to get into a quarrel with a customer."

THE Massachusetts *Ploughman* says that to be successful in raising early chicks, it is not only necessary to have a good location, and a house properly constructed, but it is also necessary to possess an interest in the business sufficient to ensure constant watchfulness. A dry, sandy or gravelly soil, with nothing to obstruct the rays of the sun, is important. As no artificial heat can be made equal to that generated by the sun, the house should be located and constructed with the view of getting all of the sun's rays possible. While the cold north winds should be shut out, the house should be so located and constructed as to be easily ventilated. While the little chicks may be chilled by strong blasts of cold air, there is quite as much danger of killing them with hot, confined air. After the chicks are three or four days old, they should have fresh air a portion of every day, but the hen should not be permitted to run at large. She should be confined in a small house, made light by having the walls principally of glass. Some fresh air should be let in, even in the coldest weather, and when the weather is not very cold, fresh air should have free access. It is more important to keep the chicks dry than to keep them warm, therefore in damp, rainy weather they should not be permitted to go outside of the covered house; but in dry weather, when the thermometer is not below forty degrees, they will improve by letting them out in the fresh air, providing the hen is kept in. The chicks will not go beyond her call, and will frequently return to the house.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "A few weeks ago we hastened to publish, under the poultry head, a communication from a lady in Zanesville, O., describing an unusually successful experience with poultry, and recommending a certain "incubator and mother" as important auxiliaries to her success. The account had all the air of truth—the experience, as related, did not seem improbable; and as it was stated evidently by a woman who gave a real name, we were gratified to be able to publish it for the benefit of readers generally. "For a few stamps," it said, "the proprietor of the incubator would send directions enabling applicants to construct it at an expense under $5." Of late we have received a number of letters from those who sent "stamps" and expected to get the coveted directions by return mail, and all assert that they got only a printed slip each (samples of which they inclose to us), in which is recommended a "book at cost, $2," which is further promised on receipt of cost price. Some correspondents who sent $2 apiece for books aver that they each received in return a pamphlet of 26 pages, so muddily expressed that it was difficult to understand it. As the case rests, therefore, further explanation seems to be in order from our Zanesville correspondent and her alleged benefactor, in order to clear them of the charge of conniving together to procure some cheap advertising—to call it by no harsher name."

CROOKED or broken breast-bones in chickens are caused by perches being placed too high from the ground when the roosting place is of small size. Objections are made to letting chickens roost early, but little harm will come of it if the perches are at a proper height. It is the perpendicular, sudden flight to the ground in a confined space which injures and breaks or bends the tender breast bone. In limited space and with chickens brought up in confinement, shelves, sanded and then littered with chopped straw, are safeguards against this evil.

AMONG the new industries recently introduced into Texas is goose growing. A flock of 1,600 birds has been received from Missouri and placed upon a separate ranch, the proprietor of which expects to realize considerable profit on his new venture.

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WAGON BOX RACK.



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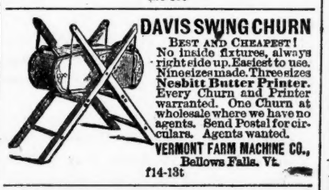
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MR. J. W. LUCAS, of Battle Creek, Mich., pupil of the celebrated "Farmer Miles," makes a specialty of Castrating stock, and handles **Ridglings** with great success. His system is the only correct one, and injures the animal less than any other method. He is indorsed by the best horsemen in the country, as a safe and reliable operator. Parties can secure his services by forming a club. Will also spay domestic animals, and teach his patrons the art. Send for testimonials and descriptive circular.

The above cut illustrates his method of securing the animal for operation, which effectually prevents injury to the animal or operator. Address, J. W. LUCAS, Battle Creek, Mich.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST! No inside fixtures, always right side up. Easiest to use. Nine sizes made. Three sizes **Nesbitt Butter Printer.** Every Churn and Printer warranted. One Churn at wholesale where we have no agents. Send Postal for circulars. Agents wanted.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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Logs remain stationary while saw travels—cutting with under side of saw. This method admits of cutting with the grain, **saving 25 per cent. in POWER.** Its convenience and portability **save 50 per cent. in TIME.** Send for full descriptive circular. **Agents wanted everywhere.** Address The E. M. BIRDSALL CO., Auburn, N. Y.

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We challenge the world to produce as perfect a combined Tile and Brick machine that will do the same amount of work with the same amount of power. This machine is designed expressly for parties having threshing engines. For circulars and price lists for 1881 82, address NOLAN, MADDEN & CO., Rushville, Ind. d6eow6m

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MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.



Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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2. "Endymion." This is the latest production of the Earl of Beaconsfield—a work with which he consoled himself when thrown out of power by the Liberals, led by Mr. Gladstone. It is the most famous novel of the day.
3. "The Life of Christ," By Frederick W. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., late Fellow of Trinity College, Master of Marlborough College, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Canon Farrar bases his history upon an independent study of the four Gospels, side by side. In addition he has consulted carefully the writings of the leading Jewish Rabbis, and the best and richest sources of information elsewhere His book is a succession of beautiful and eloquent thoughts, clothed in perfect language.
5. "Ivanhoe." This is the gem and the glory of the "Waverley Novels"—a classic that all should read—a story above praise and beyond reproach.
6. "Social Etiquette and Home Culture." A book of value to young people in the country who desire to inform themselves of the usages of polite society, and to provide for the improvement of the opportunities that even the humblest homes afford.
7. "Middemarch." The greatest of the books, all things considered, of George Eliot, who was the foremost writer of her time. The recent death of the author increases its general interest and its fascination gains with repeated readings.
8. "Robinson Crusoe." We are not aware that this book was ever before offered as a free prize. It is the book for boys fond of adventure, and possesses an everlasting charm.
9. "English Men of Letters—Burns. Goldsmith. Bunyan. We have here the finest collection of first rate biographical literature ever seen in the same space. Each life is a story richer than any romance
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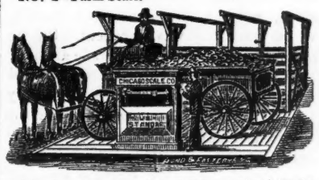
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Horticultural.

WINDSOR CHIEF VS. CHAMPION.

On page 223 of the last volume of our State Horticultural Society's transactions we find remarks by a well known fruit grower and editor respecting the commonly alleged similarity of these two varieties of strawberries which seem to us to call for remark. It is a very remarkable circumstance that all the prominent strawberry growers of the country who have tried the Windsor Chief, and who have spoken of the result of such trial, are agreed that no difference can be discerned between them, either in plant or fruit, only a single person expressing dissent from such a conclusion, while he finds the offspring far more vigorous than the parent and four times as productive.

We can only say, so far as we are concerned, that our plants were sent us direct by the originator, C. A. Gardiner, of Dimondale, Michigan, and have now been grown on our grounds three years, the two in adjacent rows, with the same soil and treatment, and that, with all the alleged similarities spoken of, to put us on our guard against hasty observation, our conclusions accord precisely with those so generally arrived at by others.

Under these circumstances it seems fair to conclude that this exceptional case must be due to this person's having in hand a spurious variety, and yet this seems to be hardly a supposable case, in view of the well known, highly productive character of the Champion. Indeed, we have known very wise and careful men, and even this same gentleman, to make mistakes quite as grave as this would be.

The obvious similarity and apparent identity of the two have repeatedly been brought to the notice of the originator in a manner intended to draw from him any possible explanation calculated to correct errors or remove doubts. His persistent omission to notice the matter, either publicly or by private correspondence, so far as we are informed, can hardly be interpeted otherwise than upon the assumption that no explanation can be given. In other words, he either admits the fact of the alleged similarity, if not, of the actual identity, of the two.

DELAWARE GRAPE AT SOUTH HAVEN.

The "Portfolio" also gives on page 199 the experience of President Lannin with the Delaware grape, of which we quote the result as follows: "During the past three years I sold a large crop of Concords each year, they paying principal, interest and labor, while in 1879 I sold only twenty peck baskets of the Delaware, and last season only forty, eight pound baskets. It is true the Delaware sold for nearly double the price of the Concord when put up in the same manner, but the difference is altogether in favor of the Concord. My Delawares were slightly affected with mildew last summer, and the vines now have sickly appearance, indicating very clearly that they will bear no fruit this season. I am trimming them back very close and shall certainly pull them out of the ground if they fail in 1882."

We are unwilling that this shall go forth as average South Haven or lake shore experience; since others in the immediate vicinity, with a much larger experience, have arrived at conclusions quite in contrast with the above. Indeed, we are persuaded that the more common conviction here is that if the Delaware be given a couple of years more age than Concord, the balance of profit will be considerably in favor of the former.

We are also assured that the Delaware is the more profitable grape at Spring Lake, where it has been grown extensively for many years. The same is believed also to be the case at Grand Traverse, as well as at various other lake shore points.

T. T. LYON.

SOUTH HAVEN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 20th, 1882.

Reported for the Michigan Farmer.

The evening was very dark and stormy, and the roads terribly muddy, consequently there were not as many present as usual. President Lannin called the meeting to order, and stated the question for discussion, "Ornamental Tree Planting and Forestry."

A. S. Dyckman said he had proposed this question because he thought it best to revive this subject of tree planting once a year at least. He was in favor of setting trees as early in the spring as the soil would do the work. He was in favor of planting a variety and not all one kind; it was more pleasing to the eye to have a variety. The elm is a beautiful tree but is liable to be infested with insects, and the same is true of the butternut and black walnut. The hard maple is very free from insects and one of the most beautiful trees. For lawn planting a good proportion of evergreens is necessary to produce the best effect. He was in favor of groups of trees by the roadside instead of being set in straight lines. The hemlock is one of the most graceful evergreens we have, but was not appreciated by many. Hedges were not appropriate for lawns, but are well adapted to division lines and highways. Planting trees for timber is a profitable investment, such as black walnut, white ash, etc., and he cited D. C. Loveday as the pioneer of this place in planting trees for timber.

H. King—We see in the papers the profits of forest tree planting. In the west they plant largely of the cottonwood, black walnut and soft maple, by the roadside. The black walnut does not breed worms as many suppose, but the worms collect on them and are easily destroyed.

A. G. Gulley did not agree with Mr. Dyckman in planting trees by the roadside in groups, for there was a lack of space to make a practical thing of it. He had rather see all the trees of one kind in a straight row than a variety in groups or clumps. Different varieties of trees grouped produced a good effect planted in lawns and parks. The soft maple is more ornamental than the hard or sugar maple. The Catalpa Speciosa is one of the most valuable trees to grow. It is perfectly hardy, grows very rapidly, and is valuable for fence posts, railroad ties and fuel. Young trees can be bought from two to five dollars per thousand. The yellow locust can be grown in five years from four to six inches in diameter, and tall enough to cut two fence posts. The European larch and sweet chestnut are very rapid growers, and both valuable for timber.

N. Phillips said the European larch was a very valuable tree and a very fast grower. He was in favor of setting trees as early as possible if the ground was in good condition. Did not favor planting ornamental trees in groups, but in straight rows. The Lombardy poplar is a very valuable tree to plant for wind-breaks as well as fuel.

C. J. Monroe—We should have more meetings to discuss this subject, and plant more trees to beautify our country. This question of tree planting should be brought up every year. He believed nine-tenths of the trees planted in this vicinity have been planted through the influence of this Society. A great many of the trees we have growing now were planted in '76. Now we have no fear of cattle destroying them. There is a day in April appointed by the statute as "arbor day," which we all ought to observe by planting all the trees we can. A large part of our village and country looks barren for want of trees to ornament our roads and fields.

(*To be Continued.*)

J. G. RAMSDELL, Sec'ry.

Prevention vs. Remedies for Insect Attacks.

J. A. Lintner, the well known entomologist, in a paper read before the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, says that the best entomologists make a very proper distiction between *preventative* and *remedial* measures, and notes a new principle in protection from insect attacks. Dr. Lintner says:

"It will readily be conceded that the use of preventives, whenever practicable, is more economical, more effective, and often more convenient than a resort to remedies.

"It is claimed by some of our economic entomologists, that the most valuable methods of prevention are to be found in the husbandry that tends to promote healthful and vigorous plant growth, imparting strength and vitality which will greatly lessen insect injury, and in the clean culture which shall remove from the garden, orchard and field, valueless harborage and protection for insect hibernation and transformation. The means now in great favor, consist of such applications to the soil or to plant directly that promise a safeguard against the deposit of insect eggs. This is done by applying to the plant or to the soil, certain odorous substances which are popularly believed to be disagreeable to the insect, and therefore, to drive it away. Among these substances may be mentioned kerosene oil, coal-tar, naphthaline, carbolic acid, gas lime, and bisulphide of carbon. That these and similar substances have been successfully used in preventing insect attack, is undeniable, resting as the claim does, on authoritative testimony, which I would be glad to present to you if there were the time.

"How do they prevent egg deposit?

"In answering this question, I must first premise, that much the larger proportion of the insect world are guided in the deposit of their eggs, not by the sense of sight, but by the sense of smell. The idea is a popular one, that most of the moths and beetles and many of the insects that attack vegetation, select by means of sight the particular plant upon which to place their eggs. Their marvelous compound eyes, consisting of hundreds and even thousands of separate lenses, even to the number of 34,000, as in the eye of the butterfly, have been cited as a wonderful provision in nature, to afford that acuteness of vision which was needed in their selection of the proper plant on which to oviposit. While sharing in this belief, I had often wondered at the incomprehensible acuteness shown by an insect in the discovery of the particular species of plant upon which alone the young caterpillars proceeding from its eggs, could feed,—in the discovery of a single individual of a rare species occurring in a certain locality, and growing in such a manner as effectually to hide it from human observation. When its range of food-plants extends beyond a species to all the members of a genus how could it detect all of the often greatly differing forms? When a still broader range embraces the several genera of an extended order, a still greater variety of forms are presented, which the rude insect brain must group and classify, and claim within its province. How amazing such knowledge without previous instruction! It had no parents living, as in the class of vertebrates, which might teach it by example. It had no ancestors a whit wiser than itself from which to learn. The deposit of the egg in its proper place may have been but the second voluntary act of its imago life, regarding that of flight for the purpos at the first. Perhaps a plant from some distant shore, of which not one of its ever so remote ancestry could have had any knowledge, is brought within its range of wing; its flight is unhesitatingly directed to it, and its precious burden of eggs, without a shadow of mistrust, is at once committed to its leaves. Such knowledge has never been attained by our most distinguished botanists, and it is beyond the scope of human intellect. As a partial explanation of these wonders, it has been suggested that to the insect world may have been given senses differing in number and in kind from those which we possess. But all the wonderful phenomena attendant upon insect oviposition by selection, are readily explained under the supposition that it is guided and controlled by the sense of smell.

"That insects are controlled by this same sense may seem a bold supposition to those of you who may happen to know, or who may learn now from the confession that I am compelled to make, that notwithstanding the laborious investigation in insect structure, conducted through a century by some of our most distinguished scientists, we are utterly unable to point out with positive certainty the precise location and nature of the organs of smell. Naturalists have differed and still differ in their views in regard to their location. Cuvier, Audouin, Dumeril and Burmeister, have regarded the spiracles or breathing pores, as discharging this office. Reaumer, Lyonnet, Latreille, and others, have referred it to the antennæ. Others have believed that the palpi were the true smelling organs, and others that the sense belonged to certain cavities in the front part of the head, and to the mucous lining of the mouth; while Kirby and Spence have thought that they have discovered a nose* in the fore part of the head, which they call the rhinarium, or nostril-piece, connected with which is a beautiful striated structure, which they have described as the veritable organs of smell.

Obstacles to the Growth of the Peach, and their Remedies.

G. F. Needham, in the *Prairie Farmer*, makes manifest the difficulties in peach culture, and tells how to overcome them, as follows:

"The first drawback is the habit of the peach tree. The fruit grows, as is well known, on the wood of last year's growth. If the tree begins to bear, say in the third year, the next crop will be gathered some distance beyond the first, and so each year still further from the trunk of the tree, until at length the crop hangs so far from the tree, and on such slender branches, that the tree breaks down and perishes. This whole thing can be prevented by cutting back one-half of the new wood each fall, and by thinning out the fruit, and thus have good-shaped trees, and large, luscious, and paying fruit.

"Early blossoming in the spring—so early that the late frosts very often destroy the fruit buds. Even in the State of Georgia peach growers have to take measures to prevent the frost from injuring their fruit. The most feasible remedy is to plant the trees with a northern exposure.

"Climatic changes, producing curl of the leaf. Some have thought that this trouble was caused by insects, but our Mr. Saunders has demonstrated that it is the effect of sudden changes of the atmosphere. This trouble of course, weakens the tree, as the old leaves must be replaced.

"The grub of the *Ægeria Exitiosa* (the borer) causes great destruction of peach trees. The perfect insect, somewhat resembling the wasp, lays its eggs in June at the base of the tree, which in a few days hatch, and the grub enters the bark and lives on it till September or later, and then enters on its chrysalis state, preparatory to appearing again the next spring. If your trees are already infested, dig the pests out—make thorough work. If you are not quite sure that you have captured them all, pour boiling water around the roots. If in May of each year you make a mound of earth round each tree, and in October remove it, you will be no longer troubled with the insect.

"The Curculio. This little Turk hangs his crescent banner all along the line of stone fruits. Many remedies have been suggested, but the most simple and thorough is to shake the trees early in the morning as long as the trees are in blossom. The best way is to drive a large nail into the trunk among the branches, and strike several sharp blows, when the insects will fall upon the sheet you have placed under the tree, and must be killed.

"The Yellows. This disease is the yellow fury of the peach tree. It has destroyed, and is destroying, more orchards than all other causes combined. The cause is not known. The only remedy is to dig up the trees and burn them at once, and prevent the contagion from spreading. If it be desirable to replace the tree, the soil should be removed; fresh earth that has been well limed should be used in its place."

Arsenic for the Codling Moth.

Hon. J. N. Dixon, of Oskaloosa, Ia., says that his experience favors sprinkling the trees with arsenic water to prevent the ravages of the codling moth, and also the canker worm. The following is his method of application: He secures pure white arsenic and dissolves a known quantity in a known quantity of water. In dissolving the arsenic forty gallons of water are put in an old sorghum pan in which is put ten pounds of arsenic. He finds it requires about one hour of rapid boiling to thoroughly dissolve the arsenic, during which operation care must be taken not to inhale the vapor, so the work is done in the open air, and the operator stands on the windward side of the pan. After dissolving, add twenty gallons of water. The mixture now has one pound of arsenic to six gallons of water. Just how strong it will do to use on the foliage has been a matter of experiment. With one pound of arsenic to one hundred gallons the leaves were scorched. With one pound of arsenic to one hundred and fifty gallons of water the foliage was not scorched, only where it got specially drenched. Where one pound of arsenic was used in two hundred gallons of water the foliage was perfect and the effect on insects seemed just as certain. About one and a half gallons of the mixture first named, from the dissolving pan, to a fifty gallon barrel of water, will make a safe and yet effective mixture. Yet two gallons of the mixture can safely be used in a fifty-gallon barrel if the spraying be done by a careful hand. In sprinkling the trees the barrels are placed in a wagon drawn along the windward side of the rows, and the spray is thrown by a double cylinder force pump. A single cylinder pump does not throw a steady, even spray.

While Mr. Dixon recommends extreme caution, his experience has warranted the belief that there is no danger in handling the poisoned water if very moderate care be used. Of course all stock must be taken from the orchard as the grass and weeds as well as the foliage of the trees are poisoned. The canker worms are destroyed by eating the poisoned foliage. The codling moth goes into the forming apple while yet erect. So the poisoned water goes into the calyx and seems to destroy the first crop. If the first crop is destroyed, of course there will be no second crop later in the season. It may be well to say that Mr. Woodward, of New York, and Prof. Cook, of Michigan, have experimented with arsenic water and London purple water, with a view to eradicating the codling moth. They agree with Mr. Dixon that it seems as yet a very successful method of freeing the orchard from canker worm, codling moth, and other insect depredators. We hope to hear of judicious experimenting this spring in all parts of the State.

Destruction of American Forests.

In our country we have gone to the forests in a kind of freebooter style, cutting, and burning more than we could cut, acting for the most part as though all the while in a frolic or a fight, until now at length, after a century or two of this sort of work, we are waking up to the facts that our once boundless woods are disappearing, and that we are likely to suffer no little loss thereby. But it is only the few who seem now to have any adequate sense of our condition as affected by the threatened loss of the trees. In a recent publication issued by authority of one of our Western States for the express purpose of attracting settlers from European countries, the statistics of its great lumber production are elaborately set forth, accompanied by the assurance that the present enormous consumption of trees for this purpose may be continued 10 or 15 years longer before the forests will be destroyed. The cool unconcern in regard to the future shown in this is very noticeable. "After us the deluge." A corresponding feeling, though working on a much smaller scale, is seen in an advertisement, and of a class often appearing in our older States. "Brace up, Young Man. You have lived on your parents long enough. Buy this farm, cut off the wood, haul it to market, get your money for it, and pay for the farm. The owner estimates that there will be 500 cords of market wood." And so, all over the country, on the large scale and on the small, the axe is laid at the roots of the trees, and our forests are disappearing. It is estimated that 8,000,000 acres of forest land are cleared every year, and that in the ten years previous to 1876, 12,000,000 acres were burned over simply to clear the land.—*N. H. Egleston, in Harper for April.*

Ohio's Sugar Groves.

Hudson is one of the oldest towns on the Western Reserve. It is the center of the largest maple sugar district of the State. Ohio ranks as the third State in the Union in the production of maple sugar. In every direction around Hudson are scattered the great sugar groves and the camps of the sap boilers. The model sugar camp of Ohio belongs to Mr. William Chamberlain, and is situated a few miles from Hudson. Mr. Chamberlain was formerly a college professor. He is a contributor to several agricultural and scientific newspapers. He uses galvanized iron spouts in conducting the sap from the trees to the pails. On a good sugar day Mr. Chamberlain's groves net him $100. The making of maple syrup is now the most profitable branch of the business, and last year ther was a decided increase in the production of syrup. Most of it is shipped to Eastern cities. Ohio produced last year between 400,000 and 500,000 gallons of syrup, and over 3,000,000 pounds of sugar. This year's crop will be about the same.

WASPS are such an obstacle in the way of English fruit growers that one of them, Mr. William Taylor, thinks it worth while to pay three pence each for queens. And last season he bought and destroyed no less than 1,192. About 230 nests have been annihilated within a mile of his premises, and still there is enough left for seed. He declares that the price named is not too high, "since it takes considerable skill to catch them," and because of their enormous fecundity, of which he says, in the *Cottage Gardener:* "Understand that every wasp seen before the middle of June is a queen, and liable to have a nest of 10,000 at least. I lately estimated the number of cells in a rather large nest, and made out 9,000 of them. A great many of the young had flown, and fresh eggs were laid in their places, and I have reason to believe that there is often more than one succession of young insects from the same cells, therefore 10,000 is a comparatively small family.

Horticultural Notes.

WHILE vinegar is a staple article, kept and sold by every grocer in our cities, yet it is almost impossible for our farmers to find a market for a barrel of cider vinegar. This is not owing to an overstocked market, but because the merchants in the cities can make a vinegar from the rinsings of molasses barrels, by adding acids and the like, that will sell and costs them almost nothing, and so this vile compound is sold to customers, while the pure, healthful cider vinegar is crowded out of the market.

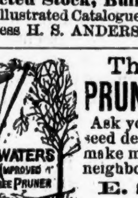
A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "I have saved my seed beans and peas for the last two years from the weevil by shelling out the seed and putting it in empty baking powder cans along with small bits of gum camphor. Before I tried this remedy, I lost nearly all the seed I saved, but since then I have had no trouble. Three pieces the size of a bean are sufficient for a pint can, one in the bottom of the can; one in the middle, and one on top. By the way, I find these empty baking powder cans very handy and convenient for keeping seeds."

THE Florida *Dispatch*, which, by the way comes to us in an entire new dress, which includes a new head, says that in the coming future, oranges will, like apples, pears and other fruits, be marketed by specific names, and only the best known varieties will have any standing with the public, and adds: Twenty-seven named and recognized varieties mark a very gratifying progress in the classification and nomenclature of the orange of Florida. Fortunately for the coming orange grower, our "golden apples" are not disposed to "sport" and run into endless varieties, like the apples, pears and peaches of more Northern climes, and we shall then, happily, be saved from the many "distinctions without a difference," which have puzzled our pomological brethren of colder climes.

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SKIN DISEASES CURED By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment, Cures as if by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, scald head, chapped hands, sore nipples, sore lips, old obstinate ulcers and sores, etc.

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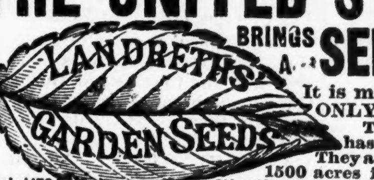
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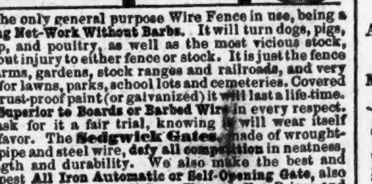
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STATE OF MICHIGAN.— The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery. At a session of said court, held at Detroit, on the thirteenth day of August, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine, present Hon. Cornelius J. Reilly, Circuit Judge. Nancy R. Bottum, vs. The Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber Company, William Fleming, George D. Bulen and Charlotte A. Warwick. It satisfactorily appearing to this Court that the defendants, the Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber Company (a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Indiana) and the defendant William Fleming, are non-residents of this State, on motion of Griffin & Dickinson, solicitors for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant corporation, the Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber Company, and said defendant, William Fleming, appear and answer the bill of complaint in this cause within three months from the date of this order.

CORNELIUS J. REILLY, Circuit Judge.

GRIFFIN & DICKINSON, Solicitors for Complainant. 28-6t

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Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work Without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest all Iron Fence. For Prices and Particulars ask Hardware Dealers or address the Manufacturers, SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind. Mention this paper. mr21eow13t-in

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Depots foot of Third Street and foot of Brush Street.

Ticket office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the depots.

	LEAVE. (Detroit time.)	ARRIVE. (Detroit time)
Atlantic Express	‡ 4:00 a. m.	‡10:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:35 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Detroit and Buffalo Express	*12:45 noon	* 7:00 a. m.
New York Express	* 7:00 p. m.	† 9:45 a. m.
Limited Fast Express	‡11:55 p. m.	

† Except Monday * Sundays excepted ‡ Daily.

Through sleeping cars on all night trains, and Parlor cars on day trains.

The only road east running Dining Cars.

WM. ROBINSON, Western Passenger Agent, Detroit.

WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'r Agent, Hamilton.

WABASH, St. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R

Depot foot of Brush Street.

Trains run on Chicago time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail train	6.45 a. m.	7.45 p. m.
St. Louis Express	2.35 p. m.	12.10 p. m.

Trains leave Third Street depot, via Toledo Detroit time: 7.40 a. m.; *3.00 p. m.; *8.05 p. m. *Daily.

Ticket offices, 167 Jefferson Avenue and at both depots.

W. H. UNDERWOOD, City Ticket Agent.

FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local west & Fast train e.	‡5:30 A. M.	‡11.40 P. M
Day Express	*9:35 A. M.	*6:30 P. M
Mail (via Main & Air Line)	*7:00 A. M.	*6:50 P. M
Jackson Express	*5:55 P. M.	*10:00 A. M
Gd. Rapids & Kal. Ex.	*4:05 P. M.	*11:50 A. M
(a) Evening Ex.	a8:00 P. M.	*8:00 A. M
Pacific Ex.	‡9:50 P. M.	‡3:35 A. M

Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

Fast Express	*5:30 A. M.	†11:40 P. M.
Day Ex.	*9:35 A. M.	*6:30 P. M
Pacific Ex.	‡9:50 P. M.	*6:00 A. M
Express	*4:05 P. M.	*11:50 A.

DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.

Bay City & Saginaw Ex.	*9.25 a m	*11 25 a m
Bay City & Saginaw Ex.	*5.00 p m	*9.55 p m
Mackinaw Express, with sleeper	†11.00 p m	*7.10 a m

*Sundays excepted. ‡Daily. (a) Saturdays excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent, Ticket offices 154 Jefferson Ave. and depot foot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot Foot of Brush Street.

Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

	Leave	Arrive.
Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex.	7:40 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Chicago Express	9:20 A. M.	7:10 P. M.
Adrian, Cleveland and Buffalo Express	3:00 P. M.	8:15 "
Fayette, Chicago and Cincinnati Express	6:40 "	10:50 A. M.

The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and 6:40 P. M. and the 9:20 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will arrive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time.

BUFFALO TRAINS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Atlantic Express	* 4:00 a. m.	*9:40 p. m.
Fast Day Express	*12:00 noon	*4:35 p. m.
Lightning Express	*11:25 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.

TOLEDO TRAINS.

Cin't, Cleve. and Col's	† 7:40 a. m.	*1:10 a. m.
do do do	* 3:00 p. m	*1:30 p. m.
Toledo & Cincinnati Exp.	*8:00 p. m.	†8:15 p. m.
Grosse Isle Accommodat'n.	†5:00 p. m.	†9:00 a. m.

All Buffalo trains run to and from Grosse Isle and Amherstburg.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Sleepers to Rochester, and parlor cars from there to New York and Boston.

Ticket offices, 154 Jefferson ave. and at Depot.

W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

DETROIT, Nov 7, 1881

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

All Trains run on Detroit Time.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Bay City & Saginaw Mail	*11:40 a m	*9:45 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp	*4:15 p m	*12:08 n'n
Bay City & Saginaw Exp	*10:30 p m	*5:15 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp	†3:30 a m	*11:55 p m

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays

C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

October 16, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows:

Trains Leave—

Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City

Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee

Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.

Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.

Trains Arrive—

Through Mail, 5:20 P. M.

Detroit Express, 12:15 P. M

Night Express, 10:30 P. M.

Holly Express, 8:00 A. M.

T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, June 19, 1881, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows

	Going West P. M.	Going West A. M.	Going East P. M.	Going East P. M.
Detroit	5:50	9:50	12:30	9.25
Plymouth	6:52	10:54	11:25	8:27
Howell	7:58	11:58	10:22	7:20
Chicago Junction	9:02	1:03	9:16	6:11
Lansing	9:10	1:10	9:10	6:05
Portland	10:01	2:25	8:23	4:51
Ionia	10:30	2.55	7:56	4:20
Greenville	11:15	3:47	7:10	3:23
Howard City	....	4:40	....	2:41
Sheridan	8:45	4:35	....	2:41
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M
Stanton	9.02	4.55	....	2.24
Edmore Junction	9.27	5.20	....	2:00

A train also leaves Detroit at 7:45 a. m. arriving at Howard City at 11.55 noon; returning leaves Howard City at 9:40 a. m., arriving at Detroit at 4:20 p. m

CONNECTIONS.

Detroit, with Railroads diverging.

Plymouth, with Flint & Pere Marquette R'y.

Howard City, with Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

J. B. MULLIKEN, Gen'l Supt. Detroit — W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agt

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD

To take effect May 23, 1881.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

	Ev'g Exp.	Accom.
Detroit	5.55 P. M.	7.00 A.M
Ypsilanti	7.15 P. M.	8.30 A.M
Saline	7.42 "	9.00 "
Bridgewater	7.58 "	9.17
Manchester	8.17 "	9.35 "
Brooklyn	8.47 "	10.08 "
North Adams	9.32 "	11.00 "
Hillsdale	9.52 "	11.20 "
Bankers	10.00 "	1.10

TRAINS EASTWARD.

	Detroit Exp.	Accom
Bankers	7.10 A. M.	2.30 P. M.
Hillsdale Ar.	"	"
Hillsdale Dep.	7.50 "	3.00 "
North Adams	8 10 "	3.16 "
Brooklyn	9.03 "	3.58 "
Manchester	9.35 "	4.24 "
Bridgewater	9.53 "	4.40 "
Saline	10.10 "	4.55 "
Ypsilanti	10 40 "	5.20 "
Detroit	11.50 "	6.30 "

Trains are run by Chicago time. All trains run daily, except Sundays.

WM. F. PARKER, Supt., Ypsilanti, Mich

Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R

THE SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Commencing Monday, Dec. 10th, 1881, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTH.	EXPRESS.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM.
Lv. Bay City	5 25 p. m.	7 00 a. m.	......
Saginaw	6 30	7 58	......
Lansing	9 25	10 25	......
G'd Rapids	10 20	5 40	11 50 a. m
Detroit	9 50	7 00	4 05 p. m.
Ann Arbor	11 17	8 40	5 22
Jackson	7 15 a. m.	12 00 m.	7 00 p. m.
Ar. Fort Wayne	11 15	4 20 p. m.	9 30 a. m.

NORTH.	EXPRESS.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM.
Lv. Fort Wayne	11 45 a. m.	5 00 p. m.	1 00 a. m.
Ar. Auburn Jc.	12 45 p. m.	6 00	3 00
Jackson	3 40 p. m.	9 23 p. m.	9 25 a. m.
Ann Arbor	5 07	......	10 34
Detroit	6 30	11 40	11 50
G'd Rapids	10 30	7 20 a. m.	4 30 p. m.
Lansing	5 35	8 20	
Saginaw	8 25	10 55	
Bay City	9 20 p. m.	11 55 a. m.	

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo on Mondays, not Sundays

H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt

M. D. WOODFORD, General Superintendent.



DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Ag'ts, Palatine, Ills. ja31eow13t

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MICHIGAN FARMER

—AND—

State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

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The Michigan Farmer

—AND—

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1882

Mr. P. W. Ryan is the authorized subscription agent of the Michigan Farmer, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been only 24,163 bu, while the shipments were 145,796 bu. The visible supply of this grain on March 18 was 13,415,924 bu. against 22,907,003 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 1,037,224 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 317,653 bu, against 530,248 bu the previous week, and 1,159,905 bu the corresponding week in 1881. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 662,436 bu, against 920,489 bu the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 5,771,640 bu, against 12,277,612 bu for the corresponding eight weeks last year.

The tendency of the market has been upward since our last report, and there was an advance of 1½c per bu. on spot between Monday and Saturday. The higher rates have not brought forward any more wheat, the receipts being unusually light. The outlook for the growing crop continues very promising as a whole, a few isolated cases of winter killing only being reported, and with an increased acreage of winter and probably also of spring wheat, there should be harvested this season not less than 500,000,000 bu. The winter crop is not yet out of danger, but the weather, though unsettled, is not particularly unfavorable.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from March 1 to March 27th:

	White extra	No. 1 white	No. 2 white	No. 2. red.
March 1	0 00	1 24¼	0 00	0 00
" 2	0 00	1 22¼	0 00	0 00
" 3	0 00	1 22¼	0 00	0 00
" 4	0 00	1 23	0 00	0 00
" 6	0 00	1 23	0 00	1 24½
" 7	0 00	1 21¼	1 20	1 24½
" 8	0 00	1 22¼	0 00	0 00
" 9	0 00	1 24	1 20	1 25½
" 10	0 00	1 25½	1 23	0 00
" 11	0 00	1 25¼	0 00	0 00
" 13	0 00	1 26	0 00	0 00
" 14	0 00	1 26¼	0 00	0 00
" 15	0 00	1 26¼	1 23	1 29½
" 16	0 00	1 27⅛	0 00	0 00
" 17	0 00	1 27¼	1 25	0 00
" 18	0 00	1 29	0 00	0 00
" 20	0 00	1 30½	0 00	0 00
" 21	0 00	1 3 ½	0 00	0 00
" 22	0 00	1 32	0 00	0 00
" 23	0 00	1 30¼	0 00	0 00
" 24	0 00	1 31¼	1 28	1 33
" 25	0 00	1 31½	0 00	0 00
" 27	0 00	1 31½	0 00	0 00

The foreign markets are generally higher, but they have not advanced as much as our own, reports of large stocks in Southern Russia, India and America serving to weaken the market, while the amount being received was really light. H. Kains Jackson, in an article on the prospects of the wheat market in *Dornbusch's Floating Cargos List*, says:

"That the future supply may be enough there is no doubt, but the degree of ease with which holders will part with the stock is still quite uncertain. Neither American nor Australian sellers are likely to cheapen the wheat market. Indian and Russian sorts are already at a low price, and English supplies are a source that will dry up in summer time. Spring buying from the continent can scarcely fail to relieve all pressure from supplies off our coasts, nor is it unlikely that a rainy fortnight may drive English millers like a flock into our port markets when they find local supplies disappear. The idea must be given up also that activity in trade can be commanded by reductions in price; already a fall of 3s to 4s per quarter has been allowed on imported wheat, and trade remains inactive."

The growing crop in England is reported to be larger in area and looking in better condition than for twenty years, and the farmers there are congratulating themselves on the outlook.

The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday, as compared with those of Monday of last week:

	March 20.	March 27.
April	1 31¼	1 31⅜
May	1 31¾	1 31⅞
June	1 30¾	1 31
July	1 26¾	1 26¾
August	1 13¾	1 11¾

The following table will show the prices of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	March 25.	March 18.
Flour, extra State	13s. 9 d	13s. 9 d.
Wheat, No. 1 Michgan	10s. 3 d	10s. 2 d.
do No. 2 spring	none	none
do winter new Western	10s. 2 d	10s. 2 d.
Corn, mixed new	6s. 5 d	6s. 2 d.
do do old	6s. 4½d	6s. 1 d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 34,872 bu, and the shipments were 2,559 bu. The visible supply in the country on March 18 amounted to 11,842,896 bu, against 15,103,306 bu at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 4,146,209 bu against 9,940,083 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows a decrease the past week of 1,085,277 bu. The amount of this grain held in store here on Saturday last was 18,127 bu, against 7,954 bu. at the same date in 1881. Our local market continues firm and steady, with No. 2 and rejected selling at 71c per bu., and for April delivery the same figures are quoted. The Chicago market is fairly active, with prices ruling higher than a week ago. Spot is quoted at 63c for regular and 66c per bu. for fresh receipts. Futures were active, and closed at 63½c for April delivery, 68 to 68½c for May, and 67¾ to 68c for June. The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says:

"The official reports of corn in cribs along the Northwestern railroad and its branches, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and branches, show even a smaller quantity than noted by us two or three days ago. The first has 1,750,000 bu and the second 3,600,000 bu. Allowing 2,000,000 bu for the Rock Island and branches, we have 7,350,000 bu for the three roads, against about 25,000,000 bu early in March last year. This is a miserably small aggregate, and the 'visible supply,' that is, the aggregate of quantities at leading market points, is also much smaller than a year ago."

Toledo reports a dull market, with No. 2 selling at 70½c per bu., and No. 2 spot and March and May at 69c, April at 69½c. In Liverpool corn is quoted active and higher, 6s. 4½d. for old mixed, and 6s. 1d. for new do. It begins to look as if corn was going to stay where it is for a time, and that the estimates of the crop and its consumption have been very erroneous. With a severe winter we shou'd have had a corn famine.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 20,052 bu, and the shipments were 5,119 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on March 18 was 1,990,304 bu against 3,516,541 bu at the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 6,773 bu. against 13,029 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. No. 1 white are in demand at 52¼ to 53c per bu, No. 2 do at 51½ to 52½c, and No. 1 mixed at 50c. At these prices it is difficult to secure supplies to meet the demand, and with the stocks at all points showing a rapid decrease, there is a very firm feeling in this grain. The Chicago market is more active and slightly higher than a week ago, the quotations being 42½c per bu. for regular and 45c for fresh receipts; rejected quoted at 42½c. The New York market is also higher, No. 3 mixed being quoted at 52¼ to 53½c, No. 3 white at 55c, No. 2 white at 58c, and State white at 58 to 60c per bu.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

It is impossible to give quotations on hops in this market, as few or none are moving, and the trade is neglected. There is nothing at all in the position of the eastern markets to encourage holders. In the New York interior markets there is a general quietness prevailing and a disposition to shade prices is noted at some points. Quotations in the hop growing districts range from 18 to 22c per lb from first hands. In New York City the market is quoted unchanged with a moderate business doing. The *Bulletin* says:

"The volume of business continues moderate, and purchases are confined mainly to the lower grades. Exporters, it appears, find suitable goods held at prices leaving them no margin, and the shipments show a falling off in consequence. Brewers rarely pay over 24 to 25c for ordinary brewing quality, and seem to experience no difficulty in satisfying their wants. It may be remarked, however, that strictly choice hops are becoming very scarce, and bring comparatively high prices when taken."

Quotations in that market are as follows:

N. Y. state, crop of 1881, choice	25	@
do do do good to prime	22	@24
do do do fair to good	18	@20
do crop of 1880, good to prime	18	@22
do do do low to fair	12	@15
do crop of 1879, fair to choice	16	@18
do old olds	8	@15
Eastern, crop of 1881, fair to choice	20	@26
Wisconsin do do	20	@24

The English markets are reported firmer for good to choice American, but as yet show no improvement in prices.

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 9,740 bu, and the shipments were 5,187 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country March 18 was 1,602,1 6 bu against 2,321,261 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881. The amount of barley in store in this city on Saturday last was 3 882 bu, against 9,418 bu at the same date last year. The light receipts have strengthened the market, although the demands are of very limited proportions. Quotations range from $2 10 to 2 15 per cental for good to choice samples, with the latter quotation only paid for extra choice lots. The Chicago market, on the contrary, is quoted easier and a shade lower; $1 per bu being the ruling quotation on No. 2. In New York, under light receipts and the steady reduction of stocks, prices have hardened during the week. Most of the grain being received there is Canadian, and No. 1 bright is quoted at $1 16 to 1 17 per bu, and ungraded at $1 15. In Milwaukee the market is dull, and No. 2 is quoted at 91c per bu. The stocks held are very light as compared with the past two seasons at this date, and the visible supply is rapidly diminishing.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter in this market the past week were only 13 438 lbs, while the shipments were 15,450 lbs. People would surmise from a comparison of the receipts and shipments that Detroit produced a large amount of butter, as after supplying her own market she shipped out 2,000 lbs more than she received. But the fact is that the difference is largely made up of the product of "bull" butter factories, as they are denominated, and is drawn from the slaughter house instead of from the live animal. Never has our market been so poorly supplied with good table butter as at present, and prices for that grade are high and likely to remain so. Choice fresh made butter readily commands from 31 to 32c per lb, while the lower grades, owing to the large amount of "bogus" in the market, are neglected and unsettled in price. Ordinary grades of butter of fair quality sell at 28 to 30c per lb, with the demand in excess of the supply. On Saturday butter of this description actually retailed from groceries at 38 to 40c, and the quality so low that at some seasons it would not be wanted at any price. In Chicago fancy creamery is quoted at 38 to 40c, fair to choice do, 34 to 36c, choice dairy at 33 to 36c, fair to good do 25 to 30c, and common grades at 20 to 23c. In New York, under light receipts and diminishing stock, the market is firm and higher, fancy State creamery being quoted at 44 to 45c. choice do at 42 to 43c, and fair to good at 38 to 41c. The *N. Y. Bulletin* of Saturday, in its review of the market says:

"A firm, cheerful tone prevails on the general market, and full former rates are maintained on all grades. Indeed we hear of a few sales extra fine lots creamery and State dairy fresh tubs in excess of our figures, but hesitate to mark up quotations as the business is mainly in small lots, and the average verdict is against a higher range, as it would scarcely show wholesale values. Buyers, as for some time past, are confining themselves exclusively to quantities sufficient for immediate and positive wants, and while this exhausts the bulk of the present supply it shows a spirit of caution sellers cannot overlook. Of Western stock the offering continues limited and the amounts due small, with the possibilities on price very extreme were a little here to offer, but it will not do to advance quotations on expectations. Of old Western the supply is gradually disappearing and former quotations are well sustained."

Quotations for Western in that market are lower, and closed as follows:

Western imitation creamery	34	@40
Western dairy, choice	26	@28
Western dairy, good to prime	28	@32
Western dairy, ordinary to fair	23	@25
Western factory, June, fine	15	@16
Western factory, general run	13	@14
Western factory, fair to good	25	@30
Western factory, choice current makes	33	@35
Western roll, choice	27	@30

The receipts of cheese in this market the past week were 1,000 lbs, and the shipments were nothing. There is a fair demand for good stock, but prices are somewhat lower in this market, 14 to 14½c per lb. being the top price for the best selections of full cream State. In Chicago the market is steady at following quotations: Full cream, 12½ to 13½c; part skim cheddars, choice, 9 to 10c; part skim flat choice 8½ to 9c; common to good do, 6 to 7½c per lb. In New York the quotations are as follows: Fancy State factory 12¾ to 13c, choice State factory 12 to 12½c, prime 11 to 11½c, and fair to good, 9½ to 10½c; prime Ohio flats, 10 to 11c, and best do 12 to 12½. The *N. Y. Bulletin* of Saturday says:

"The market shows no great amount of spirit, but on the whole the week is closing with a better tone than it opened. The cable to-day is marked 6s, and this tends to confirm the report that matters were not quite so buoyant on the other side as in some instances claimed, but holders feel that other influences favor the position, and, while there is no strong expression of confidence as yet, there is very evidently a greater degree of hope over the outlook. The exports for the week are about 21,000 boxes, and shippers exhibit a degree of interest which promises to continue the demand, while on prices bids are making close up to the rates at which stock was previously refused. Holders, in a great many cases, are not unwilling to let their stock go, but, as matters stand, naturally make an effort to do as well as possible before consenting to realize. Most of the business of late has been along about 10 to 11c for good useful August and fall dates, with fine lots held in proportion. Fancies are scarce and held for extremes to meet the home call."

The Liverpool market is quoted at 61s. 6d. for choice American, against 60s. one week previous.

WOOL.

The wool markets the past week have shown some weakness, and in both Boston and New York some shading in prices is noted, while Philadelphia reports show that there has been a more pronounced decline in that market. In Boston the sales of the past week showed a decrease in the movement as compared with the previous week, the amount being 1,414,437 lbs. of domestic and 480,000 lbs. of foreign. Quotations in that market are 40 to 43c per lb. for X and XX Ohio, 40 to 42c for Michigan X and above, and 39c for New York X. Fine wools are relatively the firmest, but on all grades buyers have the advantage at present, as many holders display some anxiety to clear off their stocks before the new clip begins to influence prices.

In New York the position is about the same as in Boston, holders of low grade wools appearing to be anxious to secure customers, while desirable lots are held with a good deal of firmness. The amount of business done in that market the past week was larger than for some time. No Michigan or New York wools are noted among the sales. A lot of XX Ohio brought 45c. At the close the market was quite active.

In Philadelphia buyers were able to secure wool at a decline of 1 to 1½c as compared with two weeks ago, attractive lots of Michigan going for 40c, and Ohio XX at 42½ to 43c.

In its review of the week, the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

"Since the 1st of January the reported sales of wool in Boston have been 26,803,610 pounds, against 22,782,700 pounds for the corresponding period of 1881. It is believed that the mills are fairly well supplied with material, and will be able to pursue their present cautious policy for some time to come. Dealers, also, and especially those who are carrying considerable consigned wool, are anxious that no fictitious appearance of strength should be imparted to values. It would be very much regretted on all sides, however, if the market should be depressed now only to rise again when the new clip begins to come in. Manufacturers can afford to pay a fair price for wool at present. The fact that the estate of A. T. Stewart & Co. has lately offered all of its woolen mills for sale, and is determined to get rid of them, has been referred to as an indication that such factory property is not particularly remunerative. But the experience of that ponderous estate, whose creative genius has departed, is not applicable to woolen mills in general. Most of the experienced manufacturers of the United States and especially those whose machinery is employed on fine cassimeres, worsted suitings, or flannel dress goods, have been steadily making money of late."

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has reported favorably upon a bill making the agricultural bureau an executive department, with its head a member of the cabinet. It provides that there shall be a secretary and assistant secretary, both of whom shall be practical agriculturalists; that there shall be five bureaus in the department, as follows: Labor and industrial education; agricultural productions; manufactures and machinery and transportation; and transfers the geological survey from the interior department to the new agricultural department. The duties and powers of the department are mainly to collect and disseminate information relating to agricultural interests.

The Chicago Scale Company are prospecting for a new site for new works; they have four foundries now wholly engaged in the manufacture of castings, etc.

The Premium List for Cattle at the Next State Fair.

To the Editor of Michigan Farmer

The resolution of the recently formed Holstein Breeders' Association, censuring the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society for slightly increasing the premiums on Shorthorn cattle above other breeds "fully as good," as they term them, seems to me rather hasty action.

In the first place they put on record an opinion which they may want vacated in the future, which is, that all breeds of cattle are of the same quality, as they indicate by the words they use. Are they ready to defend such a proposition in view of the great faith they have in their favorite breed?

There is no doubt that on this point the farmers of Michigan would not agree with them. At least three breeds other than Shorthorns have been in the State for a long time and yet made no considerable headway, although as far as the State Agricultural Society is concerned, the prizes have been very liberal and always in advance of the numbers of cattle offered for competition, and they still equal it. The six breeds aside from Shorthorns, exhibited at the fair, can draw a prize for each animal in most ages with very little competition. So far every exhibitor could come with the certainty of getting some prizes, at least enough to pay expenses, while many exhibitors of Shorthorns would get little or nothing, although having very deserving cattle; owing to the great competition.

Recognizing this, is what added a fourth premium to the latter class; the first three premiums remaining the same for all the pure breeds, and this action is not inconsistent with the remainder of the list. The greater attraction at the fair, the importance of the interest in the State, and the comparative exhibit, has ruled in the amount of premiums awarded, and will be found in the stock classes in both horses and sheep, in the latter more noticably than in cattle, and the gentlemen who most strongly advocate the increase in cattle are perfectly consistent, being owners and exhibitors of mutton breeds of sheep, and yet recognizing the greater interest of Merino sheep in the State, willingly acquiesce in the greater prizes offered to the latter.

Shorthorns have averaged in numbers more than twice that of any of the six other breeds, taking the years together, and have at the same time showed fewer inferior specimens. The figures for the last three fairs show as follows, giving the classes as numbered in the premium list in the following order: 1. Shorthorns, 2. Devons, 3. Herefords, 4. Ayrshires, 5. Jerseys, 6. Galloways, 7. Holsteins.

1879	211	32	21	11	60	20	27
1880	86	95	23	58	35	19	29
1881	137	28	58	37	67	16	59
Total	434	155	102	100	162	55	115

The premiums in 1878, 1880 and 1881 were the same.

I am glad to know that the Holstein breeders do not censure the Board for their intentions, but what they are pleased to designate "short-sighted policy" in "keeping all other breeds in the background."

I deny that the action tends in any way to keep any breed in the background, but maintain that the lesser numbers have the greater opportunity. The action is in the line of a greater recognition of the cattle interest, taking nothing from the other breeds (the same amount being offered as in 1881) and simply adding something to the at present, far more numerous Shorthorn class, thus bringing the breeds nearer on an equality, rather than *favoring* any breed.

This is the true spirit of the action that fixed the list for 1882. Yours, B.

Port Huron, March 25, 1882.

Stock Notes.

Mr. James Moore, of Milford, Oakland County, has sold to Mr. Geo. Stewart of Grand Blanc, his young bull Victor, calved October 15, 1880, for $300. Victor is a red, is a large, growthy animal, weighing at date of sale 1,165 lbs. He is an excellent handler and feeder, has short, straight legs, a very fine head, and a soft, thick coat of hair. His pedigree is as follows:

VICTOR—Red in color; calved Oct. 15th, 1880 Sired by Bell Duke J 28596
Dam Plumwood Lass 31th by Bell Duke E 13155
1 g dam Plumwood Lass 15 by Don Louango 7810.
2 g dam Plumwood Lass 2 by Boxer 5395.
3 g dam—Tragedy by Mogul 4177.
4 g dam—Envy by imp Colonel 350.
5 g dam—Cripple by White Comet 1033.
6 g dam—Florida by imp. Comet 1854.
7 g dam Imp. Red Rose by Ernesty 10017.
8 g dam—Rosny by Erzholm 1018.
Running to Favorite and Punch by Barmpton (54). Victor is recorded in Vol. 20, page 15368 A. S. H. B. His sire was by the 20th Duke of Airdrie.

Mr. T. M. Southworth, of Allen, Hillsdale County, reports the following sales of Shorthorns:

To J. W. Clark, of Pulaski, Jackson Co., a yearling bull by Duke of Allen 38263, out of Miss Argyle 11th, tracing back to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170).

To C. Lazomby, of Allen, a yearling bull by Duke of Allen, 38263, out of Lucy Allen 2d.

Mr. Southworth also reports the following sales from his flock of Merinos:

To Wm. Southworth, of Vicksburg, Kalamazoo County, one ram.

To A. Van Orthwick, of Quincy, Mich., four ewes.

The annual shearing of the New York American Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association will be held at Lima, April 26 and 27, 1882. Very complete arrangements are in progress for making this a successful and interesting exhibition. W. G. Markham is President of the Association, E Townsend and P. Martin Vice Presidents, J. P. Ray, of Honeoye, Secretary and H. Sherman Treasurer.

Mr. A. W. Ingerson, of Cooper, this State, reports the sale of a young Shorthorn bull bred by him, to Mr. L. Brigham, of Barry County, and says: "The Shorthorns are being introduced in many different localities in this vicinity, there being about twenty in this immediate neighborhood, and more needed."

Mr. Emmet Wells, the well known hop dealer, has commenced the issue of a Weekly Hop Circular. Mr. Wells, it will be remembered, published for nearly twenty years a circular of the same description, but discontinued it in October last. This is designed to take its place, and with his long experience as a publisher, Mr. Wells will, undoubtedly, make it a desirable acquisition for both hop-growers and dealers. It is published at 69 Pearl Street, New York, and the subscription price is $5 per year.

The annual swindle known as the *Detroit Commercial Advertiser* lottery scheme, is announced to take place next week. It is run right under the nose—perhaps under the protection, judging from appearances—of the Board of Police Commissioners. If it was a little game of poker in a low saloon how the police would jump on to it, and bring the proprietor to a realizing sense of his natural cussedness; but where ten or fifteen thousand people are annually swindled by a lottery scheme, the law becomes a dead letter. By allowing this lottery to run in defiance of law, the Police Commissioners really become participants in this dishonest business. Are they willing to accept this unavoidable inference?

Mr. James McDonald, of Marshall, his State, has sent us a sample of the Lorne potato. If it is anything like as good a potato as the sample sent us, the Lorne is certainly a desirable acquisition. It has a good shape, smooth skin, of a deep rose color, and when cooked was of as fine quality as any potato we have tasted for a year.

Bee-Keepers' Meeting.—The Eastern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting April 11, at 10 o'clock, in Y. M. C. A. hall, No. 57 Farmer street. A large number have signified their intention to be present. Mr. W. Hutchinson will give an address on "Queen raising and dollar queens." Those attending are requested to bring with them anything of general interest, such as questions, implements, etc.

A. B. WEED, Secretary.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Stove wood was $4 a cord in Adrian last week.

The Gratiot County Circuit Court has 15 actions for divorce on its docket.

Forty persons, including some entire families, left Cassopolis for Dakota recently.

Eastern sportsmen are shooting ducks in Monroe marshes, and Monroe sports don't like it.

Mrs. Henry Jennings, of St. Joseph, died from blood poisoning resulting from vaccination last week.

The Jonesville cotton mill made 32,266 yards of cloth in one week recently, and paid out $2,000 for labor.

The condition of the wheat crop in Oakland County is said to be 148 per cent better than last year at this time.

Adrian expects to have a new daily news paper, republican in tone, in about a month. It will be run by a stock company.

Forty-one dollars is what an Evart farmer paid for his temerity in shooting a dog which he claimed was chasing his sheep.

A fire which broke out in the office of Bennett & Kelly, of Flint, on the 22nd, did $1,500 damage before it could be extinguished.

The iron furnace at Elk Rapids was blown out recently, after having been in blast nearly two years, and making 32,867 tons of pig iron.

Workmen engaged in digging a sewer in Jackson, struck a vein of coal two feet thick. Its direction will be traced with a view to its development.

A party of 16 men, with their families and farming utensils left Howell, Livingston County, on the 21st, for Dakota, where they propose to settle.

Fenton Gazette: Wm. Inwood, of Washington, Macomb County, died on the 20th, aged over 90 years. He was a British soldier in the war of 1812.

H. E. Chamberlin, who attempted to kill his wife and child at St. Joseph last October, was sentenced last week to 14 years at hard labor in Jackson prison.

A long narrow box addressed to a Saginaw doctor created no little excitement in that quiet burg recently, but only contained an old fashioned eight day clock after all.

Midland Sun: Mrs. Wm. Engwis, who lost all her children by diphtheria recently, has become insane through grief over their loss, and will be sent to the asylum at Pontiac.

The barn of P. Brown, Charleston, Kalamazoo County, was burned on the 23d, together with 20 sheep and a quantity of hay and grain. A small boy and a match made the mischief.

Kalamazoo Gazette: W. V. Warrington, of Augusta, an old and respected citizen, committed suicide by shooting himself on the 23d. Cause, melancholia induced by continued illness.

The Grand Rapids Board of education paid $75 each to the children injured by the breaking down of the seats in the opera house during the presentation of the "Great Republic Allegory."

Grand Rapids Democrat: Mrs. Aaron Dikeman died here last week, after a residence in his city of about 45 years. The 60th anniversary of her wedding day was celebrated last month.

A lady who recently died in La Grange County, who had no children of her own, has brought up 14 orphans during her life time, two of whom were living in the house at the time of her decease.

Benton Harbor Palladium: A man in this village is the happy possessor of an autograph letter of Gen. Washington, written during the war to Capt. John Alden a descendant of the Alden of Puritanic record.

The Carson City Record says that the city fathers sit around and talk politics while the school children mend the sidewalks. Carson City will make its record when those boys grow up, if they do not move away first.

L. A. Baker, music dealer, of Lansing, who made an assignment a few days ago, was arrested on Tuesday morning on complaint of John Pettit, of Jackson, who charges him with obtaining goods under false pretenses.

The Monroe city council rejected the bid of the Electric Light Company to light the city by electricity. The Monroe Commercial now cheerfully predicts that there will be no electric lighting in that city for many years to come.

Lansing Republican: Farrand & Shank, of this city, have constructed a large refrigerator in which they will preserve their purchases of butter, eggs, cheese, fruit, and other perishable products. Its capacity is about 9,000 barrels.

Kalamazoo Gazette: W. W. Blake's second shipment of fat sheep was made on the 25th, and included 200 animals, averaging 128 lbs. each. They have been kept through the winter on corn stalks cut up without the corn being husked from them.

Chesaning Argus: The U. S. Mail Inspector was here looking for Austin Lobdell, who had just returned from Minnesota where he had acted as mail agent. The mails having been tampered with, Lobdell was arrested and taken back to await a investigation.

Look out for a sharper who is traveling about establishing agencies for "sickle grinders." He obtains the farmer's signature to a recommendation of his machine and the certificate is next heard of as a note in the bank for $200 or $300.

Lexington Jeffersonian: Herman Michaels and Mrs. Deering, the parties who were suspected of having murdered the husband of the latter and burned him in his house in the town of Elmer last fall, was recently married at Maple Valley, and received a serenade.

A fire at Tawas City on the 23d, originating in the Oscoda hotel, destroyed property valued at over $20,000. A portion of the stock removed from one of the stores and placed on the bridge for safety was blown into the river, the wind blowing a gale during the fire.

Saginaw Herald: A brakeman named Van Horn, who was standing on top of his car, was knocked off while the train was crossing the bridge over the Cass River at Bridgeport, falling a distance of 20 feet. He was taken up insensible, and is still in a critical condition.

The senior class at Hillsdale College rebelled at the manner in which the son of the president of the college was admitted to the class, it being in violation of the usual laws and customs. The class refused to join in the college exercises, and finally the obnoxious member was retired and peace reigned.

Oakland County fruit growers have suffered from the tree agents this season, who have furnished stock from the Smiths, a firm of Geneva (N. Y.) nurserymen. It is charged that hundreds, if not thousands, of trees have been bought that were warranted true to name, which are now represented to have proved to be anything but choice "budded" stock.

Grand Rapids Democrat: The New England Furniture Factory building was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th, and 800 finished chamber suites were cremated. Loss, $25,000, with an insurance of but one half, and 75 men are thrown out of employment. Two theories as to the cause of the fire are advanced, spontaneous combustion and a stroke of lightning.

Birmingham Eccentric: A couple of Nimrods belonging here shot at a handsome shepherd dog owned by J. B. Bennett, thinking him a fox, but the dog escaped them. Next day a large posse of sportsmen were on hand to secure the "brush." They hunted all day, while the dog lay on the back porch of his master's house tickling himself over the joke he was playing on "the boys."

The new Kalamazoo Opera House will have four of the "fashion boxes" now the latest dodge in operatic furnishings. Adjoining the boxes is an extension from the parquette circle, with a gilded railing enclosure. They are to be richly carpeted and supplied with six moveable chairs. Here the fashionably dressed women can sit and display their toilettes to a great advantage—see and be seen as it were. And that is why the name "Fashion box" was given. The house will seat 1,400 people.

Another swindle has been devised, against which farmers and others are warned. An alleged speculator in country produce calls on a farmer, purchases $10 or $15 worth of eggs, butter or poultry, says he wants a receipt to show the firm that he paid the money, breaks the point of his pencil before the signature is reached, then takes from his pocket a fountain pen, and the farmer uses it, signing his name. The swindler then goes to town, sells the produce, erases the body of the receipt, writes instead a promissory note for $50 or $100, and has it discounted at the bank.

General News.

It is believed that President Arthur will sign the anti-Chinese bill.

Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, died last Friday of peritonitis, aged seventy-five years.

Spring Hill, Ky., has a pig with a trunk like an elephant. It is supposed he was built for traveling.

Senator Teller of Colorado, will probably be nominated by the President as Secretary of the Treasury.

Three men have already been killed by the endless cable system of moving street cars recently established in Chicago.

The cold snap started the small-pox again in Chicago. Fifteen deaths from the disease were reported in one day last week.

The War Department has ordered 560,000 additional rations to be issued to the Mississippi sufferers—about a week's supply.

A severe snow storm prevailed at Winnepeg, Man., Saturday. Trains on the Canadian Pacific and St. Paul railroad were blocked.

Judge Cox has been convicted of drunkenness and removed from office by the Minnesota senate, sitting as a court of impeachment.

At Deadwood, Dakota, Crow Dog has been found guilty of murdering Spotted Tail, but he has appealed his case to the Supreme Court.

John L. Dickson, postmaster at Grassy Creek, N. C., who confessed to embezzlement in order to screen his wife, has been pardoned by the president.

There is a bill before the Ohio legislature fining every public official for riding on a free railroad pass $100 for each offense, one-half of the money to go to the informer.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court has decided to sell the Sprague property at auction May 4th, the first payment of 25 per cent to be made May 13th.

The sugar crop in Louisiana is reported to be ruined for this season by the floods. We will therefore have to be content with less sugar and more glucose.

The Queen has applied to Parliament to make provision for Prince Leopold, who is to be married shortly. Some of the members of the lower house propose to fight the appropriation.

The Secretary of War has issued a special order discharging Cadet Whittaker from the military academy on the ground of deficiency in his studies. This is supposed to be the end of the case.

A number of army officers who have held soft places at Washington for some years have been ordered to join their regiments, and there is considerable wailing and gnashing of teeth in consequence.

Bob Ingersoll says that the Panama canal will be finished before Congress decides what to do in the premises. But some people insist that Bob's utterances are frequently conspicuously inexact.

Harry C Curry, of Brookline, aged 17, E. M. Starr, of Portland, Oregon, aged 14, and Lewis K. Newcomb, of Rockville, Conn., cadets at the Highland military academy, are under arrest for recent attempts to burn that institution.

The house committee on railroads and canals has authorized Representative Lord to report back to the house the bill providing for the survey of a line of canal across the State of Michigan from Lake Michigan to the Detroit river.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says the anthracite coal companies of Pennsylvania have agreed to suspend mining three days this week, commencing Thursday, and will suspend production on the same days every week this month.

The National Railroad Company has applied to Congress for a charter to build and maintain a railroad from New York to Washington, and promises to bust all the present "monopolies" that are now running lines between those two cities.

The Mississippi River has commenced falling, and the steamers will hereafter be obliged to confine themselves to the stream itself, and not take short cuts across plantations, knocking down fences and scaring the farm stock with their whistles.

Two Highlanders had a quarrel near Emmetsburg, Iowa, last week. One called the other a liar, when the latter shot him dead with a revolver, and then put two bullets through his own brain, falling dead instantly. Both were men of ungovernable temper.

By the breaking of a truck, a working and boarding train on the Northern Pacific Railway was last week thrown into a creek near Bismarck, Dakota, and eight men killed and twenty-five injured. The cars caught fire, and a number of the bodies were burned.

It is reported that if the Chinese bill is passed by Congress the Chinese embassy will be withdrawn from the United States, Chinese ports closed to American vessels, and American missionaries driven out of China. But whether that will prove a loss to this country morally is problematical. It looks as if "the Chinese must go."

The National Glucose and Grape Sugar Association met at Chicago, Tuesday afternoon, and advanced the prices of glucose to 3¾ cents per pound, net cash; the lowest grade of syrup to 42 cents per gallon, and one cent more for each higher grade. But consumers will have to pay from 10 to 12c per pound for the trash under the name of cane sugar.

At a meeting of the railroad coal exchange at Pittsburgh on Tuesday a resolution was unanimously passed ordering a reduction of one half cent per bushel in the mining scale. Miners will be notified on the 25th inst., and the reduction will take place on April 1st. At present miners are getting four cents per bushel. This action will affect over 3,000 miners.

All legal tender notes, silver certificates, etc., will hereafter be redeemed at their full face value when they equal or exceed three-fifths of their original proportions; half face value when equal one-half, but not three-fifths; and when less than one half the original redemption shall only be made when accompanied by affidavit that the missing parts have been destroyed.

Mr. Block, a member of the Ohio Legislature from Cleveland, acknowledges he was offered $300 in money, and a certificate for $7,500 stock, by lobbyists, to support a belt railroad scheme in Cincinnati. And Speaker Hodge says that Messrs Mowry and Wright were paid $500 cash for doing so. Investigation ordered, and the legislature is all broke up in consequence.

The house judiciary has made a report on that part of the bill to regulate commerce pertaining to commercial travelers, declaring interference with commercial travelers selling goods by sample in different states to be a misdemeanor, on the ground that the United States Supreme Court has pronounced the laws imposing the tax, etc, upon such travelers to be unconstitutional.

The house committee on railways and canals has directed a favorable report on the bill declaring the jurisdiction of the United States over all ship canals, locks, dams and harbors of refuge that are now or may hereafter be built, operated or kept in repair by the United States for the improvement of navigation so far as necessary to control passage through and regulate the use of those works.

The boiler of the steam passenger ferry boat Henry C. Pratt, plying between Philadelphia and the Atlantic railroad depot, exploded at the wharf. Two of the crew were blown over the roofs on the other side of the street into the water a block away. The anchor was lodged in the telegraph wires. The boiler was lifted and grazed the second and third stories of a warehouse on Delaware Avenue, 200 feet from the scene, and falling demolished and sunk two tug boats.

Foreign.

The French Senate has passed a compulsory education bill.

Rich gold discoveries are reported in Japan, and Queensland, Australia.

In the race for the Liverpool spring cup, Wallenstein, an American bred horse but now owned in England, won.

John Bull is all torn up because the Prince of Wales has borrowed £200,000 in Paris for his private purse. John wants to know what he is going to do with it.

Von Moltke has gone to Switzerland, and rumor says he is examining the passes in the Alps through which the French will have to go in case of certain military possibilities.

The Russian government has again started on a crusade against the Nihilists, recent events disclosing that some of the Czar's body guard contained members of that organization.

The officers of the various Russian regiments have tendered an ovation and dinner to Gen. Skobeloff, and the latter appears to be in high favor since his speech against Germany and Austria.

De Lesseps, now over eighty years of age, is in Egypt considering a project for widening the Suez canal. He is the great canal builder, and no canal without the name De Lesseps blown in the bottle is considered genuine.

Eight hundred persons were recently expelled from Moscow because they had no passports. They were all Jews. At St. Petersburg all Jewish chemists have been ordered to sell out their business, and to do so at once.

Bismarck tells his countrymen not to emigrate, but if they must do so to go to Canada instead of the United States. He thinks the Americans have dangerous notions in regard to kings, emperors, and such barnacles, and that they will corrupt his countrymen.

A commission of Russians have recommended that the government compel all Jews to quit the rural districts of the Empire, but the Czar has refused to confirm the recommendation on the ground that such expulsion would almost ruin agriculture, and that it was conceived in a vindictive spirit.

The Chilian government has sent the Peruvians the only basis upon which they will make peace. They are as follows: The cession of Tarapaco in perpetuity; the occupation of Peru as far as Mququa until an indemnity of $20,000,000 is paid, and possession of half of the guano islands of Peru. Now if Shepherd can scoop in the other half of the guano deposits the affairs of Peru will be settled for good.

Farm Law.

Inquiries from subscribers falling under this head will be answered in this column if the replies are of general interest. Address communications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroit.

Duplicate Contract not Necessary.

Hillsdale, Mich, March 2, 1882.

Law Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have been a subscriber to the Farmer for some time, and when I get a knotty question I most always refer to the Farmer; this time a law question. Our school directors engaged a teacher, Board met and drew a contract, instructing the directors if the person engaged would not sign it to engage one who would. A duplicate contract was spoken of, the Board agreeing if the teacher wanted one it should be furnished. The teacher signed the contract and did not ask for a duplicate and none was furnished. The contract was drawn in a book of printed legal forms kept by the directors for that purpose. Question: The director did not make a duplicate and offer it to the teacher. Now, does this fact make that contract null and void? Did the district Board forfeit the contract? Please answer and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer—It makes no difference that a copy of the contract was not made, the contract is equally binding on both parties. H. A. H.

Warranty of Breeding Stock.

Paw Paw, March 2, 1882.

Law Editor Michigan Farmer,

I sent to Ohio to a swine breeder telling him I wanted a good brood sow. He wrote back saying he could let me have one for $24. I sent the money and he sent the sow but she turned out to be non-productive after a fair trial. I notified him and his reply was he did not warrant the sow to breed; I must run my risk. I claimed I paid him for a brood sow and he sold me one for that purpose and she did not fill the bill; that I did not buy her for anything else. Question, can he legally be made to refund in damages?

Yours very truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer—Where there is no express warranty and no fraud on the part of the seller, the general rule is that losses arising from latent defects equally unknown to both parties, must be borne by the purchaser. The fact, however, that in the above case the purchaser had no opportunity of inspecting the thing sold, that the seller undertook to fill an order which called for "a good brood sow," and that the purchaser relied on the seller's judgment in the matter, may modify the general rule. I know of no case bearing directly on the point. Here is a good chance for an interesting law suit.

H. A. H.

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act in ... female system the farmer, ... ham, 233 West Avenue, ... for circular.

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Comprising Bulls, Cows and Heifers of good families, in the Village of
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— ON —
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Owing to the pressure of other business I have decided to sell my entire herd, with the exception of two or three animals. Every animal offered will be sold without reserve, and the sale will positively take place on day announced.

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THOMAS BIRKETT,
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FRANCIS GRAHAM, AUCTIONEER.

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I have for sale at reasonable prices a choice lot of Merino Rams, one year old. Bred from registered stock. Anyone wishing to purchase is invited to compare sheep and prices before purchasing anywhere else.
m23-6w JOHN GAMBLE, Milford, Mich.

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Under care of the Society of Friends, is in a beautiful and healthful location four miles northeast of Adrian.

The instruction and discipline are such as conduce to the best intellectual and moral development. Students are visited daily in their rooms and special attention is given to their health.

Review classes for the accommodation of teachers are formed in the spring term, which begins April 4th, 1882.

For further information address the
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Early Beauty of Hebron and Mammoth Pearl.

Prices for either, one peck (15 lbs) 75c; ½ bush (31 lbs nett) $1 25; per bushel (62 lbs nett) $2; ten bush (625 lbs) $18 00. No orders taken for less than peck.
f28-6t R. C. BARNARD, WASEPI, MICH

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These figures, showing the number of Plows sold by us in each of the years named, give in brief the marvellous history of

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TO THE FARMERS OF MICHIGAN:—(A body of men who are recognized as having no superiors,) we publicly admit that they contributed largely towards bringing this now famous implement into favor with thinking farmers in nearly every State in the Union, by the example they set, when a friendless stranger, they were among the first to welcome it to their farms. It may be of some satisfaction to them to know that an eastern commercial journal of recent date estimates that the introduction of Chilled Metal into the manufacture of plows which they did so much to encourage has already saved to the farmers of America *SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS.* We would now say to them that with nearly a million dollars invested in the business; self interest alone would compel us to follow the policy which has guided us in the past, in making each year a better plow than the year before, sparing no cost or trouble, to keep the Oliver Chilled Plow in the position it now occupies *at the*

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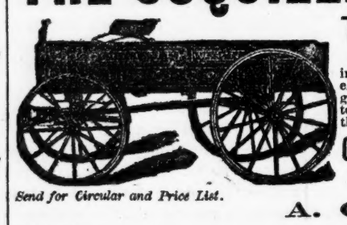
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Brilliant Success
THAT HAS CROWNED
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Salt in Agriculture.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879.

E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—The specimen of Refuse Salt you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

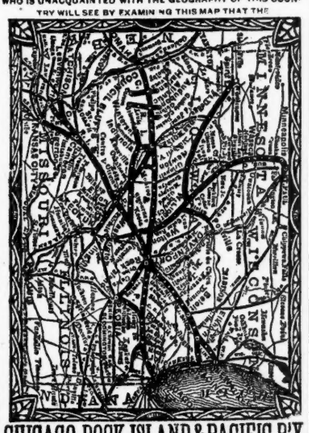
Chloride of Sodium	87.74 per cent.
Chloride of Potassium	2.70
Sulphate of Lime	1.38
Carbonate of Lime	.42
Carbonate of Magnesia	.35
Oxide of Iron	.87
Water	6.38
	99.91

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully,

R. C. KEDZIE,
Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City
s27-3m

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Bulls, heifers, calves and cows. Choice milking strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold very reasonable at private sale.

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A. UNDERWOOD, Addison, Mich. Breeder and dealer in Holstein cattle. Stock For Sale. Correspondence solicited.

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BROOK FARM HEREFORDS. David Clark, Proprietor, Lapeer. Correspondence Solicited. o4-1y

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Stock for sale. Send for catalogue. d30-6m

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L. W. & O. BARNES, Byron, Shiawassee Co. Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Poland-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices Correspondence solicited.

DEWEY & THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Mich Breeders of Registered Merinos of Atwood stock, descendants of most noted families of fine bred animals. Size, form and density of fleece a specialty.

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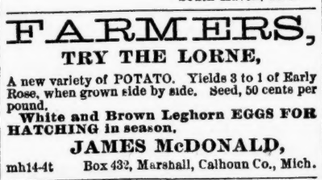
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LEVI ARNOLD, Plainwell, Mich
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Poetry.

GROWING OLD.

Softly, oh softly the years have swept by thee,
Touching thee lightly with tenderest care;
Sorrow and death did they often bring nigh thee,
Yet they have left thee but beauty to wear,
Growing old gracefully,
Gracefully fair.

Far from the storms that are lashing the ocean,
Nearer each day to the pleasant home light
Far from the waves that are big with commotion,
Under full sail and the harbor in sight,
Growing old cheerfully,
Cheerful and bright.

Past all the winds that were adverse and chilling,
Past all the currents that wooed thee unwilling,
Far from the port and the land of the blest,
Growing old peacefully,
Peaceful and blest.

Never a feeling of envy or sorrow
When the bright faces of children are seen,
Never a year from their youth would'st thou borrow
Thou dost remember what lieth between;
Growing old willingly,
Gladly I ween.

Rich in experience that angels might covet,
Rich in a faith that has grown with thy years,
Rich in a love that grew from and above it,
Soothing thy sorrow and hushing thy fears,
Growing old wealthily,
Loving and dear.

Hearts at the sound of thy coming are lightened;
Ready and willing thy hand to receive;
Many a face at thy kind word has brightened;
"It is more blessed to give than receive;"
Growing old happily,
Blest, we believe.

Eyes that grow dim to the earth and its glory
See but the brighter the heavenly glow;
Ears that are dull to the world and its story
Drink in the songs that from Paradise flow.
All this sweet recompense
Youth cannot know.

Forward, yet softly the years have swept by thee,
Touching thee lightly with tendcrest care;
Sorrow and death they did often bring nigh thee,
Yet they have left thee but beauty to wear,
Growing old gracefully,
Graceful and fair.

—*Vincent Davis.*

THE BABY MYSTERIES.

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into here.

Where did you get your eyes of blue?
Out of the skies as I came through.

What makes the light of them sparkle and spin?
Some of the starry spikes left in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I get here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it as I went by.

What makes your cheeks like a warm white rose?
I saw something better than any one knows.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get th's pearly ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into hooks and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherub's wings.

How did you all come just to be you?
God thought about me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought about you, and so I am here.

—*George McDonald.*

Miscellaneous.

A HASTY PROPOSAL.

"I wonder he didn't take the parson," mused the deacon's housekeeper, as the deacon drove off alone to the Annual Conference. "He's commonly master thoughtful about lookin' out for folk. What a husband he was!"

Yes, Asa Phœnix had been a good husband. All the neighbors agreed with Mrs. Dubbs in that particular. He had waited upon his fussy invalid wife, dying by inches for thirty years, making her as happy as she would let him; and when her summons came, he had closed her dying eyes tenderly, saying even with tears:

"Poor sufferer, she is better off!"

That he was better off he never hinted by word or look. He wore his widower's weeds with sad decorum; he reared in memory of the departed Lucinda a monument which the most fastidious deceased might have envied; he grieved faithfully for the full allotted years of mourning. If, now, from the ashes of his funeral pyre, like his feathered namesake of fable, he was springing up with renewed youth and freshness, was it not well?

In truth, though he had not seen fit to confide this fact to Mrs. Dubbs, Deacon Phœnix had slighted the minister deliberately and with malice aforethought.

Nor was it of the Conference he was thinking that fragrant June morning as he whirled away, tucking the lap-robe well about his glossy new broadcloth. For once in his hitherto blameless life he was essaying to hide the secular underneath the spiritual. He did not mean to go straight to meeting; it was his wily intention to make a wide circuit and call on Miss Olive Wayne, in the town of Chester. He had a question to ask her, and did not want the parson with him; he hoped he might want him later.

Pretty, cheerful Olive! How fond he had been of her, years ago, when she attended school. If he had not then been in love with Lucinda, he was sure he would have fallen in love with her, mere child though she was. He had never lost sight of her, and he thanked Providence that he had been enabled by money and influence to help her family over some hard places. Please God, the girl should henceforth have an easy life. Girl! Why, Olive must be fifty.

The good deacon laughed at the amusing recollections. Well, she would seem young to him. And as for himself, at sixty odd he was a hale man yet; he could jump a five-rail fence as well as he ever could—give him time. His thoughts continually reverted to Olive, so patiently devoted to her invalid father. She should bring the old gentleman to his house if she wished, or he would provide for his maintenance at her brother Reuben's. He was inclined to consider that the better plan. The money would be an object to Reuben.

In these cogitations the morning passed, and noon found Deacon Phœnix at the little hotel in Chester. Impatient of delay, after a hasty dinner he set out almost immediately for the homestead.

Arrived at the gate, he spied Miss Olive at the window, and alighted with youthful agility not altogether prudent in a man who had twinge of sciatica. And yet—strange inconsistency of human nature!—he dallied at the hitching post, and afterward, with his hand on the knocker, he paused to scan the distant horizon as though he came mainly for a view of the mountains. Miss Olive opened the door, her cheeks flushed like late October peaches. She would not have been a woman had she not divined the deacon's tender mission, proclaimed by every detail of his immaculate toilette, by the grasp of his hand, by his nervous, expectant air. And, moreover, Miss Olive was an attractive woman, not unversed in lover's ways.

"Happy to see you, Mr. Phœnix. Walk in," said she, flurriedly, ushering him into the sitting room, where her aged father dozed in his armchair.

"Who is it, Olive?" said the old gentleman, waking with a bewildered stare.

"Mr. Phœnix, father. You remember Mr. Phœnix, I'm sure."

"I don't know as I do," said he, querulously, fumbling with the guest's outstretched hand. "What's he come for, Olive?"

The deacon looked as if he were suddenly feeling the hot weather; Miss Olive was positively feverish, but she deftly avoided the troublesome question by diverting her father's attention. His peppermint tea was ready—would he drink it? As she hovered about the invalid, straightening his footstool, arranging his pillow, steadying the cup while he drank, Mr. Phœnix regarded her admiringly. How young she seemed still. Not a gray thread in her golden hair; scarcely a wrinkle in her face. That was because of her excellent disposition. He waited till she had soothed the old man into slumber, then in a direct, manly way introduced the subject that lay next to his heart.

Miss Olive interrupted him by an eloquent glance at her father.

"He is very childish and dependent. He cannot do without me."

"Let me help care for him, Miss Olive; my house is large, my means are ample."

"I couldn't, Mr. Phœnix—it is like your generosity to propose such a thing; but I couldn't have him a burden to you."

"Why, bless your soul, Olive, do you suppose I should consider a friend of yours a burden?"

"You don't know how trying poor father would be to anybody but his own daughter, and I think he is likely to live to a great age, as grandfather did."

"For that very reason, then"—

"Besides, it would make him wretched to take him from the old homestead."

"But Olive"—

"So you see, I'm engaged, Mr. Phœnix," said Miss Olive, playfully, while she whisked away a tear. "I'm engaged. You must marry some lady who isn't. And I hope you will be as happy as you deserve to be," she added, with a little tremor, springing up to adjust the curtain.

In vain he tried to bend her to his wishes, she remained outwardly firm as the hearthstone at her feet, till at length he came to the unwelcome conviction that she had no liking for him, or she would have listened to his pleadings. She had interposed the old gentleman merely as a sort of cushion to soften the blow of her rejection.

If he took a smiling leave, it was because pride tugged at his facial muscles, for, to tell the truth, he had never been more disappointed and chagrined in his life.

Of what avail the stylish equipage upon which he had plumed himself? Was it not bearing him on to the tomb? And why should he wish to prolong his early pilgrimage? What further attractions had life for him, a lonely old man nearing seventy?

Hardly conscious of the reins, he had driven some miles at an unsanctified pace, when he almost ran over Mr. Torry, brother of the deceased Lucinda, who was walking behind his carriage up a long ascent.

"Going to Conference?" asked that gentleman after an exchange of greetings. "Didn't you come a roundabout way?"

"I'm inclined to think I did," assented the deacon with a prodigious show of candor. "A roundabout way and hard way. Is your wife with you?"

"Yes, and the Widow Vance. I have to foot it up hill, you see. Horse stepped on a rolling stone back apiece and lamed himself."

"Your load is heavy; let Sister Torrey ride with me."

But Sistor Torrey being nervous, like Lucinda before her, and mortally afraid of the deacon's spirited steed, it was in the end Mrs. Vance that nestled into the vacant seat. She was a gushing young widow whose mitigated grief manifested itself in certain coquettish bows of pale lavender. She protested that she felt already acquainted with Mr. Phœnix through her late husband, to whom he had been so kind. She was glad of this opportunity to thank him. She would never cease to be grateful for the many favors he had conferred upon her dear Charles, etc.

In the morning the worthy deacon would have smiled inwardly at the effusive panegyric. This afternoon he hugged it like a poultice to his aching heart. It soothed his wounded self love, and inclined him toward his fair eulogist, to whom he recounted pleasant anecdotes of her husband's boyhood. Indeed, he made himself so agreeable that she was rather sorry to reach Churchville, where the whole party was cordially welcomed at the house of Mr. Zenas Torrey.

A proud man was Mr. Phœnix. He would not for the world have had his recent disappointment suspected by his wife's relatives, and during those three days of Conference he carried himself with a resolute cheerfulness that sometimes—out of meeting, of course—verged to friskiness. Mrs. Vance told Mrs. Zenas Torrey that he was "just splendid," which compliment Mrs. Torrey repeated to him with a meaning smile, hinting that if he thought of marrying again he need not search for a wife. He looked confused, and hotly disclaimed any matrimonial intentions. As to the young widow, was he not double her age? Would June join hands with December?

Alas! what an insignificant trifle can turn the scale of human destiny! But for a horse's right fore foot, Deacon Phœnix might have returned home on the morrow as he had left it—a free man. It was that lame horse that kicked the beam and decided his fate. On Friday morning, the meddling quadruped had been found lamer than ever. The deacon could do no less than offer to escort Mrs. Vance home. She could do no less than accept the offer gladly. By some mysterious law of sequences, this led to a second offer and a second acceptance, and almost before he knew it, Deacon Phœnix had pledged himself to escort the widow for life.

When, after gallantly depositing his promised bride at her own door, he was alone with his own thoughts, he felt a little surprised at his own precipitancy; but he told himself over and over again, what a fortunate man he was, how happy he ought to be.

Contrary to his usual custom, he had acted from impulse, and the result was highly satisfactory. "Highly satisfactory," he repeated to himself as he passed the entrance of the cross road which led to Miss Olive's. Somehow his reflections were less cheerful after that. Perhaps the chilly rainstorm just setting in depressed him, or perhaps it was the empty hearse that he met face to face—for the best of us have superstitions. Certain it is, that as he alighted from his buggy that evening with weariness of limb and limpness of linen, his countenance led Mrs. Dubbs to fear that the meeting had not been profitable.

Next morning, thanks to the ungracious weather, he was aroused by sciatic tortures. To an elderly gentleman, newly betrothed to a blooming lady greatly his junior, such an awakening was peculiarly trying. He thought ruefully of the early visit he had promised Mrs. Vance.

Should these pains increase, he must defer it indefinitely, or limp into her presence on crutches—an alternative too suggestive of advancing age. Flattered as he was by the widow's acceptance, he could not deny that it placed him in a position in some respects irksome. It admonished him that he had no further right to infirmities; that henceforth it was his bounden duty to be as young as he could.

The reflection wearied him, the clutching pain wearied him. Mrs. Dubbs afterward said she had never seen him so out of sorts as on that evening when she took in his mail. Among the letters was one that caught his eye at once. It was as follows:

"DEAR FRIEND: My poor, dear father is at rest. He was seized with paralysis the morning after you left us, and passed away painlessly in a few hours. How little I expected this event when we talked together! My hands were full then; now they are empty. My work here is done. If you still think I can make happy the kind friend who has always been our benefactor, I should be glad to see you.

Your sincerely,
OLIVE WAYNE."

Mr. Phœnix read this missive, re-read it, shut it in the book of Job safe from prying Mrs. Dubbs, and drummed uneasily on the closed Bible. What a predicament! Must he thus humble her? He writhed at the thought. Must he thus humble himself? Bitterer than all, must he relinquish his tried friend of a lifetime? Having reached life's autumn, must he reject its mature and appropriate fruits for the rhubarb and greens of spring-time? Alas! yes; he must fulfill his engagement, for was he not an "honorable man?" He would write at once to Olive a candid statement of the case.

But while he idled at his desk on the morrow Mr. Torrey came to ask the loan of a horse till his own should be in running order, and the deacon laid down his pen with a sigh of relief.

Feeling that he ought to tell his brother-in-law of his contemplated marriage, at dinner he lead the conversation back to the Conference and Mrs. Vance.

"By-the-way, I met the widow, this morning, riding with John Vance," remarked Mr. Torrey, casually. "You remember him, the brother next to Charles? He's just come home from California with his pockets full."

"Ah."

"Yes. Shouldn't wonder if he took the widow. Some say they are engaged already."

Of course the deacon knew better than that; nevertheless, he delayed his tender confession. And he not did write the letter. Time enough for that after he had paid Mrs. Vance the promised visit. The latter lady certainly had the first claim upon his attention.

Unfortunately several days of tormenting pain ensued, during which the deacon's patience was put to a severe test; but he was able at last to seek the object of his hasty choice.

He found her in the door-yard playing croquet with a tall, well-dressed gentleman.

"So happy to see you Deacon Phœnix!" cried she, with voluble embarrassment, "and so glad to introduce Mr. Vance, dear Charles's brother. Do come in."

"I hope my tardy coming does not seem discourteous, Mrs. Vance," said he, with affable formality, while the stranger hastened to a suddenly recalled engagement. "I have not"——

"No——oh, no," broke in the widow, nervously.

"I have not been well. Otherwise, our present interesting relation"——

"Oh, Mr. Phœnix!" interrupted she, throwing herself upon a cricket at his feet. "Do you know, I am so afraid I am not the one to make you happy? And my friends say that the discrepancy in our ages is too great. Ought I to marry against their wishes?"

"You must answer that question, my dear madame," responded the deacon, with suppressed eagerness. The finger of Providence was in this. He held his breath to make sure which way it pointed.

"Then if you don't mind very much, Deacon Phœnix, perhaps it would be better for us to part as friends. Oh, dear! I hope you'll forgive me if I have done anything wrong.

The deacon was greatly pleased with the turn affairs were taken, but did not make any expression that showed his satisfaction.

He simply replied: "Madame, perhaps we had better not refuse the guidance of Providence, and it seems as though the way was made clear to us just in time to prevent our stepping into the wrong path. I therefore accept your decision, and we will part as you say, friends."

It is needless to say how promptly the deacon acted upon the suggestion in Olive Wayne's letter, because every masculine reader knows how quickly he would have presented himself too, had he been in a similar situation; but it may be gratifying to our lady readers to know that in proper time Olive took up new duties under the deacon's roof, and the deacon never ceased to congratulate himself on his escape from the consequences of his hasty proposal.—*The World.*

Hands Up!

Catch a rat in a trap and he will fight. Trap a man, and—well, you can't rely on him. It is according to the trap. In the heavy stage coach, as we roll out of Leadville, says a frontier letter, are seven men. One is an army officer who has half a dozen scars to prove his bravery. Cut off from his command on the plains last summer by a score of Indians, he entrenched himself and fought the band off until help arrived. Two of the others are desperadoes, who have killed their men. Three of the others are stalwart miners, each armed with two revolvers, and they look as if they would prove ugly customers in a fight.

The seventh man might do some shooting on a pinch, but he hopes there will be no pinch. In the crowd are ten revolvers; two derringers, three repeating rifles, and four or five bowie-knives, and there is perfect good feeling as the stage rolls along. It is tacitly understood that the army captain is to assume command in case the coach is attacked, and that all are to keep cool and fire to kill.

It is 10 o'clock in the morning. The windows are down and the passengers are smoking and talking and seeking for comfortable positions. The coach has just reached the top of a hill, when every horse is suddenly pulled up.

"If it's a b'ar we'll have some fun," growled one of the miners, as he put his head out of the window.

"If it's a robber, gin me the first pop at him," whispered one of the desperadoes.

No one could say what the trouble was, when a wiry little chap, about five feet six inches tall, with black eyes and hair, clean face and thin lips, appeared at the left hand door with a cocked revolver in either hand, and said:

"Gents, I'm sorry to disturb you, but I've got to make a raise this morning. Please leave your shooters and climb down here, one at a time!"

It was sudden. It was so sudden that it took ten seconds to understand the drift of his remarks. Then every eye turned to the right-hand door, and the two revolvers held by a second robber were seen at the open window. It was a trap. The rats were caught, and would they fight?

"Gents, I'm growing a leetle impatient," continued the first robber, "and I want to see the procession begin to move."

Let's see. The captain was to lead us, and we were to be cool and fire to kill. But the captain was growing white around the mouth, and nobody had a weapon in hand. The rats were not going to fight. One of the miners opened the door and descended and the other six humbly followed. The seven were drawn up in line across the road, and while the robber held his shooter on the line he coolly observed to his partner:

"Now William, you remove the weapons from the coach, and then search the gentlemen."

As William obeyed, every victim was ordered to hold his hands above his head, and whatever plunder was taken from his pockets was dropped into William's hat. Four gold watches, two diamond pins, a telescope, a diamond ring, a gold badge, and $1,200 in cash changed hands in ten minutes. Not a man had a word to say. The driver of the coach did not leave his seat, and was not interfered with. When the last man had been plundered, the genteel Dick Turpin kindly observed:

"You are the most decent set of men I ever robbed, and if times weren't so blasted hard, I'd make each of you a present of $10. Now, then, climb back to your places and the coach will go on."

The crowd "clumb," and the vehicle resumed its journey. Not a weapon or a time-piece or a dollar had been saved. Seven well-armed men had been cleaned out by two, and not a shot fired or a wound given. Each man took his seat without a word. Mile after mile was passed in silence, and finally the seventh man—the man who might fight on a pinch, but didn't—plaintively suggested:

"Can't some of you gentlemen think of a few remarks which would be apropos to the occasion?"

No one could, and the silence was renewed.

A Rear's Cunning.

I really think that Bruin possesses the sense of humor; at all events his actions point that way, and there is no doubt that he is extremely cunning and observing. I once had an English friend visiting me, who played the flute. He was in the habit of marching up and down, while playing, near a tame bear I had at the time. The bear had a piece of stick about two feet long, which he tossed about for amusement. After a time, he came to handle the stick very much as my friend did the flute. This annoyed my sensitive friend, and in revenge he teased the bear with uncouth noises. Bruin sniffed and whined, and waited his opportunity for delivering a tremendous blow with his paw at his enemy, whose tall hat was knocked completely over his eyes. He escaped being scalped by dropping flat and rolling out of reach of the bear. This bear spent much of his time in the tree to which he was chained, and when climbing usually got his chain twisted over and under the branches in a most intricate manner, but never failed to take out every turn as he descended. A friend who owned a tame bear told me that for a long time he could not account for the mysterious way in which his poultry disappeared. Observing at different times a good many feathers around Bruin's pole, he began to suspect that the bear was the culprit. Close watching confirmed his suspicions. When Bruin thought he was unobserved he would seize any unfortunate hen or chicken within his reach and devour it; but if any one approached before he could complete the meal he would sit upon his prey until the danger of discovery had passed. He was betrayed at last by the cackling of an old hen that he had failed to silence.—*The Century.*

Not a Marrying Girl.

They were seated together side by side on the sofa, in the most approved loving fashion, his arm encircling her taper waist, etc.

"Lizzie," he said, "you must have read my heart ere this; you must know how dearly I love you."

"Yes, Fred, you have certainly been very attentive," said Lizzie.

"But, Lizzie, darling, do you love me? Will you be my wife?"

"Your wife, Fred? By all things no! No, indeed, nor any one else's."

"Lizzie, what do you mean?"

"Just what I say, Fred. I've got two married sisters."

"Certainly, and Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Skinner have very good husbands, I believe."

"So people say; but I wouldn't like to stand in either May's or Nell's shoes, that's all."

"Lizzie, you astonish me."

"Look here, Fred. I've had over twenty-five sleigh rides this winter, thanks to you and my other gentlemen friends."

Fred winced a little here, whether at the remembrance of that unpaid livery bill, or the idea of Lizzie sleighing with her other gentlemen friends, I cannot positively answer.

"How many do you think my sisters have had? Not a sign of one, either of them. Such pretty girls as May and Nellie were, too, and so much attention as they used to have."

"Now, Lizzie—"

"I am fond of going to a theater occasionally, as well as a lecture or concert sometimes, and I shouldn't like it if I proposed attending any such entertainment to be invariably told that times were hard and my husband could not afford it, and then have him sneak off alone."

"Lizzie, Lizzie—"

"And then, if once in a dog's age he did condescend to go with me anywhere in the evening, I shouldn't like to pick my way along the slippery places at the risk of breaking my neck, he walking along unconsciously by my side. I'm of a dependent, clinging nature, and need the protection of a strong arm."

"Lizzie, this is all nonsense."

"I'm the youngest of our family, and perhaps I've been spoiled. At all events, I know it would break my heart to have my husband vent all the ill-temper which he conceals from the world on my defenseless head."

"But, Lizzie, I promise you that I—"

"Oh, yes, Fred; I know what you are going to say—that you will be different; but May and Nell have told me time and again that no better husbands than theirs ever lived. No, Fred; as a lover you are just perfect, and I shall hate awfully to give you up. Still, if you are bent on marrying, there are plenty of girls who have not married sisters, or who are not wise enough to profit by their example, if they have. And don't fret about me, for I've no doubt I can find some one to fill your place—"

But before Lizzie had concluded Fred made for the door, muttering something "unmentionable to ears polite."

"There!" exclaimed Lizzie, as the door closed with a bang. "I knew he was no better than the rest. That's the way John and Aleck swear and slam the doors when things don't go just right. He'd make a bear of a husband; but I'm sorry he came to the point so soon, for he was just a splendid beau."

Anecdote of Judge Story.

The following anecdote about the famous jurist Story is in private circulation, but is good enough for the public eye. It was prepared for Story's biography by his son, but Charles Sumner, who edited the work, struck it out. The narrative runs like this: In his younger days Story lived in the aristocratic old town of Salem, in Massachusetts. His great ability was not then tempered by as much wisdom as he afterward displayed, and he was looked upon with disfavor by some of the old families. One day Mrs. A. called upon Mrs. B., and in the course of their conversation—there being a seamstress present—Mrs. A. asked Mrs. B if her daughter was going to the party that evening. "No," was the short reply; "I don't propose to let my daughter go to any place which is frequented by that insignificant young puppy Story." Years afterward, when Story was a judge on the Supreme Bench, he visited Salem and was warmly welcomed by those who had known him formerly. Among his best friends apparently was Mrs. B., and he accepted her pressing invitation to dinner. Now, in the years which had elapsed, the seamstress had become possessed of a home of her own, to which was attached a garden, with a pear-tree, which was just then loaded with fine fruit. After the invitation to dinner had been accepted the seamstress received a call from Mrs. B.'s servant, asking her to send up a basket of her excellent pears for dinner, as "Mr. Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was to be present." The good-natured seamstress sent the pears at once, and with them this message, "Tell your mistress that I am glad that the insignificant young puppy Story has grown to be so fine a dog."—*Editor's Drawer, Harper for April.*

SOME idea of the density of the fogs that have recently afflicted London may be gathered by the postponement of a performance the other evening at one of the theaters. The play was to have been "Hamlet," but as it was impossible to distinguish the Prince of Denmark from the Ghost, the management wisely concluded to adjourn the representation until a more favorable occasion.

The Value of Coal.

Prof. B. V. B. Dixon, of St. Louis, gave a lecture recently on this subject. The lecturer stated that the first fire was the subject of legends among all primitive nations. How it should be kept burning was a matter of religious observance. Fire to the ancients was a sacred thing—a deity, received not only as the type, but as the physical substance of spiritual intelligence. He stated further that the knowledge of the use of fire lay at the foundation of all civilization. The ancients well knew it, and gave it a chief place among their deities. They, however, knew but little about coal. Theophrastus mentions it, and says that the smiths of Elis used it. The Romans cut through coal beds in digging their aqueducts, but we have only one certain instance of their burning it. It was left to England and to modern civilization to make an appreciative use of it.

"From A. D. 850, when it was first mined until the present, its use has been extending with ever-increasing rapidity until now the annual yield of coal throughout the world reaches nearly 300,000,000 tons. The increased use of coal led to a study of its formation. It was discovered that it was invariably found in strata similar to the strata of the rocks which are above and below it. From the fossils found in them it appears that these beds were formed level and under the surface of water.

"Coal is what is left to us of ancient swamp forests of fern and rushes. The surface of the earth at that time was much different to what it is now. The American continent south of Ohio and west of Indiana and Wisconsin, was then mostly under water, or lay in low, marshy levels. The climate was tropical even north of the Polar Circle. The air was overcharged with gases which would be poisonous to human or animal life. One great office of the growth of coal was the purifying of this atmosphere, thus fitting the earth for higher forms of life. Immediately after the coal period, therefore, we find air-breathing animals in existence.

"Bituminous coal was changed into anthracite. Coal to-day has a new mission to perform: it is now called in use to assist in the decided advance in civilization. Freedom and the arts could not be supported if the world's work were done by hand-power."

Where the Buffalo Robes Come From.

Mr. Wolfler, who returned a day or two ago from a fur-buying trip to O'Fallen Creek, a tributary which runs into the Yellowstone from the south, reports buffalo robes in great plenty in that section. He purchased $26,000 worth of robes while there from the hunters alone. No Indians were on the range. The hunting is all done by whites, who have had a very successful season thus far. The game is reported in great abundance in the valley of O'Fallen Creek, and the plains for miles around are strewn with carcasses of animals which have been slaughtered for their hides. Thousands are killed every winter for their skins, and thousands more during the summer season by Indians and by aristocratic sportsmen for the fun of the thing. This has been the case during the past ten or fifteen years, yet the number and extent of the herds on our Western plains, judging by the quantity of robes annually shipped East, are as great as ever.—*Bismarck Trib.*

Through the Corridors of Time.

At present, no doubt, the effect of the tides in changing the length of the day is very small. A day now is not appreciably longer than a day a hundred years ago. Even in a thousand years the change in the length of the day is only a fraction of a second. But the importance arises from the fact that the change, slow though it is, lies always in one direction. The day is continually increasing. In millions of years the accumulated effect becomes not only of appreciable, but even of startling, magnitude. The change in the length of the day must involve a corresponding change in the motion of the moon. This is by no means obvious. It depends upon an elaborate mathematical theorem. I cannot attempt to prove this for you, but I think I can state the result so that it can be understood without the proof. If the moon acts on the earth and retards the rotation of the earth, so, conversely, does the earth react upon the moon. The earth is tormented by the moon, so it strives to drive away its persecutor. At present the moon revolves round the earth at a distance of 240,000 miles. The reaction of the earth tends to increase that distance, and to force the moon to revolve in an orbit which is continually getting larger and larger. Here, then, we have two remarkable consequences of the tides which are inseparably connected. Remember, also, that we are not enunciating any mere speculative doctrine. These results are the inevitable consequences of the tides. If the earth had no seas or oceans, no lakes or rivers; if it were an absolutely rigid solid throughout its entire mass, then these changes could not take place. The length of the day would never alter, and the distance of the moon would only fluctuate between narrow limits. As thousands of years roll on the length of the day increases second by second, and the distance of the moon increases mile by mile. These changes are never reversed. It is the old story of the perpetual dropping. As the perpetual dropping wears away the stone, so the perpetual action of the tides has sculptured out the earth and moon. Still the action of the tides continues. To-day is longer than yesterday; yesterday is longer than the day before. A million years ago the day probably contained some minutes less than our present day of twenty-four hours. Our retrospect does not halt here; we at once project our view back to an incredibly remote [illegible] Pittsburgh on Tuesday a resolution was unanimously passed ordering a reduction [illegible] cent per bushel in the mine[illegible] say at once [illegible] great uncertainty about the date of that crisis. It must have been at least 50,000,000 years ago. It may have been very much earlier. This crisis was the interesting occasion when the moon was born. I wish I could chronicle the event with perfect accuracy, but I cannot be sure of anything except that it was more than 50,000,000 years ago.—Prof. Ball in Nature.

Chinook.

A story, good if apochryphal, is told anent the close espionage which Secretary Stanton placed upon the telegraphic service during the war. Ingalls was quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and desirous of communicating by wire with his friend, Senator Nesmith of Oregon, upon a matter purely personal. To avoid Stanton's inspection, Ingalls hit upon the idea of sending his message in the Chinook tongue, which he and his friend both knew well, as each had lived in the old days on the Pacific coast. Stanton fancied he had struck something rich, but was puzzled to get the key of the cipher. Experts were summoned from all directions. None of them could solve the riddle. After four days' fruitless endeavor the war secretary sent for Nesmith, and demanded an explanation of the telegram. He read it at once, but declined to disclose the contents to Stanton, telling him that it was an impertinence on his part to meddle with his personal affairs. Then Nesmith posted over to Lincoln, with whom he was upon cordial relations, told him the story, and translated the message, which ran: "We are going to have a battle in a few days; are all are out of whisky. Come down and bring some, and we will have little game of poker."

PATRIOTIC.—An officer one day came across a private soldier belonging to one of the most predatory companies of the Irish Brigade. The fellow had the lifeless bodies of a goose and a hen tied together by the heels, dangling from his musket.

"Where did you steal those, you rascal?" the officer demanded.

"Steal, is it? Faith, I was marching along with Color-Sergeant Maguire, and the goose—bad cess to it—came out and hissed at the American flag; and bedad, I shot him on the spot!"

"But the hen, sir; how about the hen?"

"It's the hin, is it? Bad luck to the hin! I caught her laying eggs for the rebel army; and as a Federal soldier, I couldn't stand that anyhow, and I gave her a lick that stopped that act of treason!"

CARLYLE AS A MASQUERADER.—He was a masquerader of great ability and still greater erudition. If we read his works with careful scrutiny we find nothing new in them except his old and barbarous way of expressing his ideas. His originally is in his language, which is a miserable model, affording the reader no improved forms of expressions. He assumed the character of a censor; but he told the public no new truths, and sought to keep alive the public interest in his writings by his savage personalities. He seems to have masqueraded in the character of Dr. Johnson; but he could not come up to his original except in what was offensive. If he was a smasher of idols, he immediately set them up again for men's worship after he had cemented the pieces together in ridiculous shapes.—[Boston Courier.

HE was a plain old man from the country; he wore an old-style, broad-brimmed hat, and his clothes were home-spun, but when a slick looking stranger stepped up to him and professed to know him, and asked all about his wife and family, and wanted to know when he came down and when he was going back, the old man declined the proffered hand, and, drawing back, said: "That's all right, young man; never mind the preliminaries; git right down to business 'twonce. You've got some goods at the depot and want to pay the freight. Hadn't got nothin' but a hundred dollar check. Would I hold the check and let you have $60.43 to pay the freight? Or p'r'aps you've just draw'd a prize in a lottery, and would I jest step round with you and see you git the money; or p'r'aps—" but the confidence man had slipped away; the granger was too well posted altogether. As the old man gazed after his retreating figure he chuckled out: "Slipped up that time, Mr. Bunko; I'm posted—I read the papers."—*San Francisco News Letter.*

The theory that the human race will not be able to maintain a high order of physical development on this continent did not receive much encouragement at a recent social gathering in this city. The Titans, a society to which only gentlemen of position and of a stature not below six feet two inches are eligible, now numbers about a hundred members, largely representative of our oldest and best known American families. Seventy-three Titans sat down together at the recent annual dinner of the society. The tallest measured six feet six inches. There were a dozen generals and colonels among them, as many prominent physicians, and a long list of distinguished lawyers and business men.

IN some parts of Manitoba speculation is wild. It is getting to be quite common for a settler to sell his farm at from $5,000 to $10,000—$25 cash, balance in 20 to 30 days. The calculation of the purchaser is that within the time specified he may dispose of the land at an advance; if not he only loses his $25.

FARMER WHITE.

...u may envy the joys o' the farmer,
...And fancy his free, easy life;
...u may sit at his bountiful table,
...And praise his industrious wife,
...you worked in the woods in the winter,
...Or followed the furrer all day,
...ith a team o' unruly young oxen,
...An' feet heavy loaded with clay,
...you held the old plow—I'm a thinkin'
...You'd sing in a different way.

...u may talk o' the golden-eyed daisies,
...An' lilies that wear sech a charm,
...t it gives me a heap o' hard labor
...To keep 'em from spi'lin my farm;
...u may pictur' the beautiful sunsets,
...An' landscapes so full o' repose,
...t I never get time to look at 'em,
...Except when it rains or it snows;
...u may sing o' the song-birds o' summer,
...'ll tend to the hawks and the crows.

...u may long far the lot o' the farmer,
...An' dwell on the pleasures o' toil;
...t the good things we hev on our table
...All hev to be dug from the soil;
...d our beautiful, bright, yaller butter,
...Perhaps you may never have learned,
...kes a heap o' hard work for the wimmin,
...t hez to be carefully churned;
...' the cheeses, so plump in our pantry,
...All hev to be lifted and turned.

...en home from the hay-field in summer,
...With stars gleamin' over my head,
...en I milk by the light o' my lantern,
...An' wearily crawl into bed;
...en I think o' the work o' the morrow,
...An' worry for fear it might rain,
...en I hear the loud peal o' the thunder,
...An' wife, she begins to complain,
...en I feel ez if life was a burden,
...With lectle to hope fur or gain.

...t the corn must be planted in springtime,
...The weeds must be kep' from the ground,
...e hay must be cut in the summer,
...The wheat must be cradled an' bound;
...r we never are out o' employment,
...Except when we lie in our bed,
...r the wood must be hauled in the winter,
...An' patiently piled in the shed,
...hile the grain must be took to the market,
...The stock must be watered and fed.

...u may envy the joys o' the farmer,
...Who works like a slave for his bread,
..., maybe, to pay off a mortgage
...That hangs like a shade o'er his head.
...u may sit in the shade o' the orchard,
...Nor think o' his wants or his needs,
...u may gaze at his meadows and cornfields,
...An' long for the life that he leads,
...t there's lectle o' comfort or pleasure
...In fightin' the bugs an' the weeds.

...t the farmer depends upon only
...The things that he earns by his toil,
...' the little he gains is got honest,
...By turnin' an' tillin' the soil.
...hen his last crop is toted to market,
...With conscience all spotless and clear,
...e may leave the o d farm house forever,
...To dwell in a holier sphere;
...' the crown that he wears may be brighter,
...Because o' his simple life here.

ow the Americans Tried to Move Jumbo.

The London Telegraph, which pub...shes a column or so of letters from ...ergymen, nursery-maids and chil...ren, protesting against the removal of ...e great elephant Jumbo from the ...itish "Zoo" to Mr. Barnum's collec...on, has the following account of the ...forts to remove the huge animal to ...e docks:

Though of an affectionate disposi...on, and especially attached to Scott ...who will accompany him to Amer...a—Jumbo is liable to disturbances ...f temper; and those who have known ...im longest looked most apprehensive...y to that trial which, on Saturday, he ...as destined to undergo. As a condi...on of the purchase, Jumbo was to be ...old "as he stood." This wise stipula...on, on the part of the Zoological so...iety, of course implied that all risks ...nd charges of removal were to fall ...pon the purchaser. Just outside the ...lephant-house, a stupendous box, like ...packing-case made of thick planks, ...lamped and screwed on a strong ...amework of beams, was mount...d on a low trolly. This was ...n a sunken spot of ground, ...o that the floor of the box should not ...e much above the level of the earth, ...rom which Jumbo was to be marched ...long a gently sloping platform. To ...acilitate the draught of the ...eavily-laden trolly out of the deep ...round, broad, smooth iron grooves ...ad been laid down, along the track ...n which the thick, squat wheels were ...o travel.

Openings in the sides and ends of ...he box will allow the attendants on ...umbo to gain access to the moving ...ell in which he is about to make a ...rying voyage. To those who knew ...he great elephant's character and ...abits, his shy and suspicious regard ...or all strange objects, his dislike to ...rossing bridges and to walking upon ...a hollow floor, his tendency to rebel ...against any and every novel require...ment, and his quick perception of all ...attempts to work upon his prejudices ...or his timidity, grave doubts were felt ...as to the success of the arrangements ...for moving him. Still, it was soon ap...parent that the persons who had been ...sent from the United States, charged ...with the management of Jumbo's re...moval, knew their business remarkably ...well, and were going about in a cool, ...collected and methodical manner. One ...of their body, the chief as it appeared, ...and beyond all doubt a man thorough...ly practiced in the treatment of ele...phants, placed in readiness a formida...ble set of cable chains, expressly de...signed for his purpose, and covered ...with black grease, as a preventive ...against rust.

With the help of Scott, the keeper, in ...whom of all the men about the place ...Jumbo reposed the greatest confidence, ...the American commenced operations ...at 2 o'clock. So entirely had Mr. Bart...lett and his staff relinquished all com...mand or responsibility of Jumbo, that ...they were quite in the dark as to the ...immediate intentions of those who ...now took upon themselves the control ...of the big beast. It was supposed that ...an attempt would be made to lead him ...into the box at once. This, however, ...was far from being the plan laid down. ...Something like the late Mr. Rarey's ...method of convincing a horse that he is powerless to act against his master's will was pursued towards this elephant. Using one of the strong chains as a strap, the American, with the assistance of Scott, fastened it round the leg, just under the joint that tallies with the knee of most gramnivorous quadrupeds, though this in the elephant is no higher above the hand.

In point of fact the chain may be said to have encircled the upper part of the foot. Jumbo submitted quietly enough to the operation, and even surveyed the motions of his new acquaintance with some appearance of curiosity. When, however, Scott had wound the other end of the chain round one of the stout, post-like rails of the barrier in front of Jumbo's compartment, so that the beast found himself unable to move except within a narrow space, he was evidently disconcerted. Still he allowed a second chain to be girded round his other foot; and, with rather more allowance of play for the limb, by a lengthening of the iron cable, he presently felt that both legs were captive. This troubled him in no small degree; and he set about trying to snap the chain by powerful jerks, now and then feeling the coil around the bars with his sensitive proboscis, and lifting the chain to let it fall heavily on the stones. He was now much dejected and showed for the first time unmistakable signs of fear.

Jumbo shares, with most members of his intelligent tribe that have been tamed by the hand of man, an almost reasoning confidence in the good intentions of his keeper, and in the wise motives of his acts. He will, for instance, submit quietly to a surgical operation: and this is certified by Mr. Bartlett, who had to cut two abcesses, one on either side of Jumbo's upper lip, caused by the growth of his tusks thorugh instead of beyond the fleshy projections. The patience and apparent understanding of necessity with which the suffering beast bore the curative incisions of the knife are well remembered by the humane and observant naturalist. But Jumbo has another quality of his species—he never forgets. And when he was scarcely more than half his size it was necessary sometimes, to put chains upon his hind legs. The indignity seemed to be brought back to his recollection by the tambering with his fore feet on Saturday afternoon. Worse was to come. A much longer and equally massive chain was thrown over his back and fastened beneath his enormous body.

Then a similar chain was placed round his forehead, just above the base of his trunk, where the stumps of tusks that have been fretfully rubbed and worn away project outwardly. A connecting chain, which passed between his fore-legs, formed a sort of martingale; and as soon as Jumbo was conscious of its restraining effect he gave passionate vent to his alarm and anger. His loud trumpetings and fierce assaults upon the iron bonds told a tale of something wrong to the elephants right and left of him. Solitary prisoners as they were, each in separate confinement, they tried desperately to get a sight at what was happening close to them and joined chorus with poor Jumbo in bellowings of dismay. The female elephant Alice, Jumbo's "little wife," as she is called, was most painfully agitated and cried piteously in the cell next her lord's. Like Hostess Quickly she seemed to be calling, "Bring a rescue or two, good people." But no rescue was brought, and Jumbo roared the louder when he heard the sympathetic moans of his wife and friends.

By degrees the noise subsided, and Jumbo, tranquillized by exhaustion, became comparatively calm. Scott, taking his seat on the edge of the stone tank, and facing the now pacified animal, offered him biscuits, which poor Jumbo took with his pliant trunk, and conveyed slowly, one by one, to his cavern of a mouth, eyeing his friend, the keeper, reproachfully as from time to time he shook and clanked the echoing fetters. Not till 6 o'clock was it judged prudent to loosen those chains and to lead Jumbo to his box upon wheels. He walked quietly enough to the entrance, only trying with a cautious touch of his foot the firm wooden approach. But, having reached the opening, he halted, and could not be induced to move a step further. After several trials, the attendants gave up the business as impracticable, or the night at least. It was determined that as soon as the dawn should give light enough, Jumbo was to be led forth on a march to the Millwall docks, the idea of carting him thither being now hopelessly abandoned.

So Jumbo was taken back, nothing loth, to his cell, and there remained for the night in irons. Daybreak came, and the sagacious brute was once again brought out and seemed docile enough as he walked sedately towards the wooden gate opposite the parrot house. Before emerging upon the road Jumbo tried the ground which differed in appearance from the accustomed path of shingle inside the grounds, and, not being satisfied as to its security, refused to proceed. Then came one of the most pathetic scenes in which a "dumb animal" was ever the chief actor. The poor brute moaned sadly, and appealed in all but human words to his keeper, embracing the man with his trunk and actually kneeling before him. Jumbo's cries were soon heard in the elephant house, where poor Alice was again seized with alarm and grief, so that every note of sorrow from the kneeling elephant in the road had its response within the gardens.

At the sound of Alice's increasing lamentations Jumbo became almost frantic, and flung himself down on his side. All who knew the beast were by this time convinced that, even could he be persuaded to march a little distance, some new alarm would again arrest his progress, perhaps at a more inconvenient stage of the road. Most of the men employed in the gardens had turned out, in their Sunday clothes, to take leave of an old friend; half-expecting, as it seemed, that his departure would yet be delayed. And so it was. Jumbo, having arisen from the roadway, accompanied Scott willingly back to the elephant house; where, on his return the joy of Alice knew no bounds, her delight being expressed by clumsy gambols round her compartment. Yesterday, when Fellows and their friends were admitted, they found Jumbo somewhat reconciled to his iron bonds, and glad to go through the daily performances of lifting his trunk and presenting his mouth as a target for toothsome delicacies.

The Singular Mistake of a Barkeeper

He was haggard, careworn, and sore of foot. The dust of the Queen City was hanging in graceful festoons upon his eye brows and wildly disheveled hair. He had been chasing a Third street car for fourteen blocks, but the conductor was rhapsodically gazing in the eyes of a bewitching little nurse girl, whose infantile charge was cutting teeth upon the bell punch, and had not discovered that he was followed, and his exhausted pursuer dragged himself all limp and weary into the Burnet House bar, and called for a little bit of sugar, and a little bit of lemon, with just a squeeze of whisky to give it a flavor, you know. We said limp. Yes, very limp, for this unfortunate citizen was the possessor of a right leg that was fully six inches shorter than his left. Sinking upon the shortened limb, his head barely appeared above the bar when he gave the white aproned attendant his order. The stimulant was mixed, and the compounder of lemon juice and Bourbon was about to turn to make a deposit of the exhilarating beverage before the thirsty inquirer, when the latter rose upon the elongated limb, and to the surprise of the barkeeper he found a six foot man confronting him.

"Where did that other fellow go?" asked the astonished waiter.

"What other fellow?" asked the unfortunate possessor of the shortened limb.

"Why that insignificant little son of a gun that called for whisky and sugar?"

The citizen sank back on the game leg overcome with mortification, while the barkeeper struck an attitude that would have surprised Madam Tussaud's man of wax. At the conclusion of the tableau the twain drank at the expense of the house, and the curtain was rung down to slow music and red fire.

He was a commercial drummer who had just returned from a Western trip. The hour was just halfpast 7 a. m., and the scene was at the breakfast table. The landlady observing that her boarder seemed disinclined to eat, kindly asked: "What ails you, Mr. Snickerby?" "Nothing much," said the drummer pensively, lifting a fish ball from his plate by a long yellow hair to which it was securely anchored. "I was only wondering why you had changed your cook."

VARIETIES.

Sarah's Queer Contract.—Two years ago or more Sarah Bernhardt took it into her head to be photographed, reclining at full length in her ebony coffin, padded with satin. The photographer, Melandri, undertook to satisfy the lady's caprice, and obtained some excellent proofs, Sarah having stimulated to perfection the stillness of death. Thereupon, Dana Sol said to Melandri:

"I will make a bargain with you. Swear to me that you will not sell any of these photographs until after my death."

"After your death?"

"Oh, it will happen sooner than you expect. I promise you to die within a year from now. I am not joking. I have a presentiment, and my presentiments never deceive me. Furthermore, at the end of the year, if I am still in this world, I authorize you to sell as many of the photographs as you please."

Melandri consented to this strange contract, and executed faithfully his part of the bargain; but Mlle. Bernhardt having neglected to keep her promise, Melandri has referred his case to the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris.

A girl out in Colorado.—She had been receiving the attentions of a young man for about a year, but becoming impatient at his failure to bring matters to a crisis, she resolved to ascertain his intentions. When he next called she took him gently by the ear, led him to a seat and said:

"Nobby, you've been foolin' 'round this claim for mighty near a year, an' hev never yit shot off your mouth on the marryin' biz. I've cottoned to yer on the square clear through, an' hev stood off every other galoot that has tried to chip in; an' now I want yer tu come down to business or leave the ranch. Ef you're on the marry and want a pard that'll stick rite to ye till ye pass in your checks an' the good Lord calls ye over the range, just squeal, an' we'll hitch; but ef that ain't yer game, draw out an' give some other feller a show fur his pile. Now, sing yer song or skip out."

He sang.

Woman's Uncertain Affections.—Some years ago a very lovely, but willful Kentucky girl went to her father, a celebrated lawyer, and said:

"Father, I want to marry ——— (naming a handsome, but utterly worthless suitor,) may I?"

"Well, my dear," said her father, with a sigh. "I can't say no, because I know you will have your own way whether I give my consent or not, but please give me leave to make one remark: There are two things the wisest and most learned man can never calculate upon—the verdict of a petit jury and the sort of a man a clever woman will marry."—*Quiz.*

"Stage struck maidens are dreadfully excited over the newspaper picture of Mary Anderson drawn from the depot in her landau by a bevy of nice, hair parted in the middle young men. It is said that one pretty Atlanta girl goes out to the carriage house in the back yard and has the hired man draw her about in the coupe, cultivating a sweet look and smile for the imaginary populace, and a graceful bow for the shuck bouquets her brother is bribed to throw her. When she gets this down fine she intends to take some lessons in elocution and gesture."—*Sunny South.*

Hans was telling about a fight he had with a bear. "You see, it vas a pig plack pear. I vos vorking in der field unt der pear he come for me ven I didn't look pooty gwick out. I had no veppen to devend mein sef, so I run like der tiful, unt der pear took me after. He make my neck for a grab, unt den I pulls a pig knife from mine bocket, unt—" "Hold on, Hans," said a listener, "I've got you now. You said you hadn't any weapon." Hans scratched his head a minute with a puzzled air, and then said. "Vell, it makes nodding tifference; it's all a lie any how?"

Tommy was a little rogue, whom his mother had hard work to manage. Their house in the country was raised a few feet from the ground, and Tommy, to escape a well deserved whipping, ran from his mother and crept under the house. Presently the father came home, and hearing where the boy had taken refuge, crept under to bring him out. As he approached on his hands and knees, Tommy asked: "Is she after you, too?"—*Baptist Weekly.*

"There's too much horse racing at your Agricultural Fairs," remarked Parson Jones to the Secretary of the County Society. "I should like to know, sir, what horse racing has to do with agriculture."

"Well, Parson," replied the Secretary, with a pleasant smile, "nothing, perhaps; or, at least no more than church lotteries have to do with the spreading of the Gospel."

Parson Jones saw the point, and changed the conversation immediately.

A man traveling in New Hampshire and seeing a laborer at work in a field, said, rather pityingly, to him:

"You must have a hard time of it, this land is so rocky and barren."

And the laborer replied:

"Yes, stranger, it is poor land. But don't think I'm so poor as I seem. I don't own any of it."

They had been engaged to be married fifteen years, and still he had not mustered up resolution enough to ask her to name the happy day. One evening he called in a particularly spoony frame of mind, and asked her to sing something tender and touching, something that would "move" him. She sat down at the piano sang: "Darling, I Am Growing Old."

A Reasonable Offer.—Together they were looking over the paper. "Oh, my, how funny," she said. "What is it?" he asked. "Why, here's an advertisement that says, 'No reasonable offer refused.' "What's so odd about that?" "Nothing, nothing," she replied, trying to blush, "only those are exactly my sentiments." If that young man hadn't taken the hint and proposed right then and there she would have hated him.

There was one timid fellow who was fond of borrowing John Phœnix's jokes; when she asked him how he felt, he averaged himself according to the Phœnix plan of being very definite, and said:

"I feel about 88 per cent."

"Indeed," she said, with a demure look, "are you never going to par?"

And she got in her work that evening.

They were out sleighing. "Gussie, dear, said she, as she leaned a tender cheek on his manly checked ulster, "why are these snowflakes like your moustache?" This pleased him, even to have it noticed. "I don't know, pet," he murmured, innocently. "Why are they?" "Because they are slow coming down." He drove with both hands after this.

An Irishman when on his death bed was asked by the priest:

"'Patrick, do you renounce the devil, with all his works and pomps?'"

"'Ah! your riverence,' said Pat, "be aisy. Don't ax too much of me. I'm going to a strange country, and I don't want to make enemies.'"

"You told me, sir, that the horse was entirely without fault, and yet he is blind." The dealer looked blandly into the irritated countenance of the loser by the transaction, and said with charming innocence: "I do not regard blindness as a fault, sir; it is a misfortune."

Chaff.

Query.—Can a shepherd's crook be termed a ram rod?

The most æsthetic street in Detroit—Twenty-second. (22).

A cute little Cleveland girl always calls sausages "scrap bags."

Marrying a drunkard to reform him is like drinking up medicine to save it.

Food for reflection: Eating a large supper and going to bed to lie awake and think about it.

Why are seeds, when sown, like gate posts? Because they are planted in the earth to propagate.

"I'm the light of this menagerie!" cried the tapir. Then the other beasts wanted to put him out.

They are laughing at a traveling Englishman who complained, in Syracuse, "I caun't get me luggage, for I lost me brasses, you know."

"Learning," said a down Easter, "is well enough, but it hardly pays to give a $5,000 education to a $5 boy."

The force of habit has become so much a second nature to an up town business man that he never pays a visit without taking a receipt therefor.

An Illinois editor returns thanks for a centipede sent him by mail from Texas, it being the first cent of any kind that he had received for several weeks.

"If you grasp a rattlesnake firmly round the neck he cannot hurt you," says a Western paper. Keeping about a mile ahead of the snake is also a good scheme.

"What a change," exclaimed the novelist Roe, "one little woman can make in a man's life!" Exactly, and what a heap of "change" she requires while doing it.—*New York News.*

Mrs. De Nudle—"Oh, Mr. Cattleranche, tell me, are you æsthetic?" Mar Cattleranche—"Oh, dear, no, madame, not at all. Never had anything the matter with me in my life."

"Remember who you are talking to, sir," said an indignant parent to a fractious boy; "I am your father." "Well, who's to blame for that?" said the young impertinence. "Tain't me."

On the Trot.—Old Gent: "Well, but my good man, I could never buy a horse with legs like that." Gypsy Dealer. "Wot? Legs! Wy, I thought ye wanted a fast one, and you'll never see 'is legs when 'e gits a trottin'."

An irritable man, who was annoyed in an omnibus by the lady who sat next to him, coughing violently, exclaimed: "That's a very bad cold of yours, madam." To which she meekly replied: "I know it, sir, and I'm sorry for it; but it's the best that I've got."

A little four-year-old awoke the other morning, and turning to his grandmother, said: "Grandma, I dreamed I had a carriage last night!" Did you?" said she; "well, what did you do with it?" "Oh," said he, in his thoughtful manner, "I left it in the dreamhouse."

"Thrashing by steam," murmured a fond mother as she glanced at an article in an agricultural paper. "What git-ups they do have now-a-days. If I had had one of those steam thrashers for my four boys, my arms wouldn't have been as rheumaticky as they are to-day," and she dreamily thought of the past as it might have been.

A boy can imagine almost anything; he can lug an old shot gun about all day without firing at a living thing, and be under the impression that he is having a good time. But all attempts to induce a boy to imagine that he's killing Indians when he is sawing wood have proved futile.

The Household.

SHADOWS.

BY A. H. J.

When the evening lamp is lighted,
When the shades of darkness fall,
Our little darling frolics
With her shadow on the wall.
Tries with dimpled taper finger
All the art of "patty-cake,"
While her voice and rippling laughter
Just the sweetest music make.

But how often as I listen
Will my heart grow still with fear,
As I think how sad and lonely,
Oh, how desolate and drear,
Would be this happy household,
Should death's deep mystery fall,
And hide from us our baby
And her shadow on the wall.

HORTICULTURE AND COUNTRY SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Some good work has been done through the instrumentality of the State Horticultural Society, toward the ornamentation of the grounds attached to the school houses of the State; and through the generosity of D. M. Ferry & Co., of this city, many have been supplied with seeds, etc. Some very gratifying results have been reported, showing the interest taken by pupils in the work, and giving promise of better things to come.

But so far as I am able to ascertain, the schools availing themselves of the offer of seeds, or in any way taking action upon the subject, were, by a large majority, the ward and high schools of towns and villages, while the country schools quite ignored the matter. I should like to have an audience composed of the officers of the country school districts in Michigan, with permission to address them upon this subject with that impassioned and vehement eloquence which a woman can employ when she is thoroughly in earnest. The usual country school house is generally, to put it mildly, no credit, often a disgrace, to the citizens of the district. Often it is more unattractive in appearance than the barns and granaries of those who send their children to spend six hours of the day in it. Its blindless, curtainless windows, its weather beaten exterior, through which the original ground work comes to the front like a society belle's complexion through her war-paint, its unfenced yard littered with the *debris* of last winter's wood pile, not a tree or shrub upon the premises, all these make it a blot upon a landscape which in every other respect thrift, neatness and beauty seem to grace. There are exceptions, of course, where the house is neatly painted and kept in decent repair; once in a good while a yard fenced, and on a recent trip out of the city I noted from the car-window something which I never before beheld as an adjunct to a country school house. It was a woodshed! But I never yet saw a country school house where any attention was paid to trees or shrubs, further than to exterminate them as thoroughly as possible.

I cannot believe in the æsthetic gospel which Oscar Wilde preaches us; it is "too quite utterly consummately soulfully intensely too" for a practical woman like myself, but I *am* a firm believer in the refining influence of the beautiful, and believe that better educated, more mannerly and more intelligent boys and girls would be found in country schools if some effort was made to make the grounds pleasant and attractive. The expense would be a mere bagatelle, which should not stand in the way a moment. Nothing could be more suitable for such purpose than our native forest trees, graceful elms, leafy maples, pendulous willows and sturdy oaks, with our indigenous evergreens, all of which may be had for the trouble of transplanting. From neighboring yards and gardens hardy perennials and slips o ornamental shrubs, the most suitable and desirable for the place, could be had for the asking; nay, the children would themselves bring their contributions to those in charge of the work. The long summer session usually held permits the cultivation of annuals, a thing hardly practicable in town, where the schools close in June, just at the time when the flowers are preparing to blossom. I can see that a competent teacher might make a miniature agricultural college of a school by the aid of such a garden, teaching the rudiments of botany, vegetable physiology, composition of soils, and illustrating the action of fertilizers, but of course that is all "in my mind's eye," not possible under the present management, which intrusts the education of the young at the most impressive period of their lives, to that tyro in the teacher's art who can supply the legal requirements at the lowest price.

The Horticultural Society passed a resolution to the effect that country school grounds should be at least an acre in extent, and planted with ornamental trees and shrubs. Resolutions are well enough; we *may* get credit for our good intentions; but if the paper "whereases" and "resolveds" are added to the mental resolutions, never more than impulses for good, of a well meaning world, which, according to Byron, go to make pavement in the infernal regions, in my opinion the realms of Pluto will have a larger area of better paving than the sum total of the habitable globe. What is wanted is a change in popular sentiment, which shall lead a man to point with as much pride to the neat, attractive s... ...e and grounds which he owns in common with his neighbors as to his own individual possessions. "What is everybody's business is nobody's," and hence never done. Let our school laws make it obligatory upon the school board to take such action as will at least fence in the grounds, set trees, and punish any malicious trespasser who does damage to them. The best intentioned teacher and zealous pupils can do little without the support of the proper authorities; having this, results will in time convince the most obstinate not only of the propriety but also of the expediency and practical utility of the "new dispensation."

NINE DAUGHTERS.

A. L. L. declares her inability to train her daughters to have a "mission," after enunciating the "natural turn" of each, and admitting that none of them seem at all inclined to make any practical use of what they can do, aside from work done at home. It seems to me that A. L. L.'s own words reveal the reason of her daughters' apathy. She has trained them to help her, not taught them the propriety or necessity of helping themselves. They are doing what thousands of other girls have done and will do, enjoying to-day without thought of a possible to-morrow. Under the paternal roof they bide their time; but changes must and will come. Death will claim the parents; a new dynasty will usurp the old. The boys will marry and the sisters-in-law will introduce a foreign element more or less distasteful to these "to the manor born," or else a division of interests once held in common must be made. That will be a large fortune, even as fortunes go nowdays, which divided among nine daughters and four sons will give each a competence, so that they need not look somewhere for work. Of course it is possible that by uniting their fortunes they might secure themselves a home and live a narrow, self-absorbed life of strict economy, yet is not this very like burying one's talent in a very small napkin?

But if these young women must depend upon their own exertions for a living, what then? They will share, undoubtedly, the popular prejudice which forbids American girls to do housework outside their own kitchens under penalty of "losing caste." I ask A. L. L. or any other thinking woman to consider what they *will* do. Unskilled labor is a drug in the market, and in every business in which women can engage with profit there is only "room at the top." One daughter is "handy" in taking care of the sick, but what physician would recommend her to a patient without either experience or a regular nurse's certificate from the proper authorities? Another can make dresses, and yet another trim hats, but neither could command good wages without serving an apprenticeship at their trades. The best they could do would be to join the vast army of those who do indifferent work for indifferent wages. The young ladies in question seem to have no particular ambition, however, so possibly the life might suit them. But if each one had fitted herself for the trade or business to which her mind most inclined, as a duty she owed to herself and her parents, what self-reliant, helpful, hopeful lives each might lead. There is nothing so pitiable as a woman brought up to be entirely dependent upon others when she is thrown upon her own resources, and the number of these is far greater than most people suppose. She finds at the outset how painfully ignorant she is of any handicraft that has a money value, and next learns the bitter lesson that stories of wrongs, misfortunes and sorrows have palled upon the ear of a money-making world, where the first question is: "What can you do?" the next: "How well can you do it?" There is little hope for those who are obliged to answer, "Nothing" and "Excellently well" to these queries.

There is an element of uncertainty in a woman's life which renders her education a problem containing too many unknown quantities to be solved by rule. A man prepares himself for a certain business and is reasonably sure to follow it; a young woman does the same, and marriage or a dozen other things may change her purpose. One thing is sure, even if she marries, if she has her special education reverses cannot affect her, she is prepared for the worst; and often her talents, trade and industry are no mean factor in the strife by which wealth and independence are attained, while she certainly lives a broader and more comprehensive life than if she had allowed her life to be circumscribed by her own immediate home duties.

I commend the thoughtful consideration of the future of their daughters to A. L. L. and all other mothers whose girls are seemingly content with the maternal bread-and-butter. Beatrix.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Miss Florence E. Cory, of the New York Woman's Institute for Technical Design, receives $4,000 per year for furnishing designs to a carpet factory. In a recent lecture she said that the occupation is pleasant and profitable, and the demand for good designers so much greater than the supply, that an excellent opportunity is offered to women with a talent in this direction. The eighteen young ladies who graduated at the Boston Institute of Technology last year have all found lucrative positions as designers in chintz, calico, wall paper, or floor coverings.

Some time since I clipped the above item and put it away to serve as an introduction to a subject which I have long wished to air in these columns. While the benefits of a musical education is discussed in relation to that perplexing question, "What to do with our girls;" and while one tells the poor creatures to marry and another says, "Don't;" there has been no practical talk of the fresh avenues through which they may toil to an independence. There are a number which are not very well understood by country people; that of a professional nurse is one, while that of Technical Design is another. From my earliest recollection everything containing a picture, from an almanac up to an Appleton's or Aldine, has served as food to a hunger never satisfied; and while fate seems to have elected me a knight of the dish-pan and molding-board, I never take a pencil and a bit of drawing paper in my hand without feeling they are the agents of an undeveloped power; never look at a sketch without the instinctive thought, "This should have been my work." A talent for this is not so rare either as one may at first imagine. I have taught two country schools with an attendance of about twenty-five pupils, and in each one found a girl who was more of an artist than her teacher and never failed to improve upon the rude lesson sometimes placed upon the blackboard. Not long ago a young girl showed me some work of a school-mate which, to my mind, was proof of a great talent It was a collection of pretty and perfect designs cut in paper. They said she was poor, not especially bright at her studies and seemed to think nothing of this gift, but only cut the papers to please the girls. When she comes to earn her living, she will probably either do housework or sewing, although not naturally inclined to either, and let her one gift be put away in, or without, the Biblical napkin. My regret is that the importance and real money value of a talent for drawing is so little understood. We know of a few favored young ladies who, with plenty of time and a father able to foot the bills, have learned to copy pictures which adorn the walls of home, but not until recently did it really enter our rather obtuse minds that every carpet, bit of wall paper, calico, etc., represented the work of a well paid artist. I remember that the reward for my first attempt at millinery on a slate was to stand with my face to the wall for a long hour; had my teacher, instead of nipping genius in the bud, taught me to put the feather and flowers upon the bonnet correctly and praised my efforts, it might have been to me what his mother's kiss was to Benjamin West. I look forward to the time, though I may welcome it in wig and spectacles, when the rudiments, at least, of my loved art will be taught in every country school, and children will be praised, not punished, for drawing pictures. A. H. J.

Thomas, March 18, 1882.

The Rage for House Decoration.

This is becoming a serious question, some ladies carrying the mania to such an extreme limit that a funny story is told of one unfortunate man who sits in a cellar, declaring it is the only place where he can take any comfort, the parlors and other rooms being converted into cabinets of embroideries, blue china, Japanese rareties and flapping portieres. In many homes the parlors are so crowded with bric-a-brac that there seems hardly room enough left to devote to comfort or convenience. Every door and window is curtained, and one has to be cautious with a large Gainsborough hat on, or the portiere will sweep it off. Small gilded wicker tables hold large china trays on which are placed cups and saucers. Around an open fire are gathered chairs and even sofas, while in some drawing-rooms shelves of books line the walls, and in other pictures, plaques, cabinets and shelves cover every line of surface. Where room can be found, easels holding pictures, and jardinieres with growing plants are placed in to fill in the chinks, so to speak, and its "interieurs" are slim and wear clinging draperies. Should crinoline again present its unwelcome face and regain its despotic sway, good-bye to the present state of things, for no one would desire to see their pretty arrangements turned topsy turvy.—New York Graphic.

Domestic Economy.

The latest in tidies is given for the benefit of those who "adore" fancy work, and whose genius manifests itself in the way of anti-macassers: "A straight length of the material is chosen and the two ends worked differently. The tidy is tied around the center with a large ribbon bow of red or blue, or both colors, and the two ends are turned down over the back of the chair, like a folded scarf, one end being longer than the other and fringed. A large pin fastens it to the top of the back of the chair." These are novel, and consequently attractive. The term "tidy" is æsthetically obsolete; "chair-back" is the proper term.

Two Methods for Cleaning Corsets.—First take out the steels of the front and sides, and scrub the corset thoroughly with a tepid or cold lather of castile soap, using a small scrubbing brush; do not lay them in water, but when quite clean, let cold water run on them freely from a spigot until the lather is thoroughly rinsed out; after pulling lengthwise till they are straight and shapely, dry in a cool place without ironing. Second: Remove the steels from your corsets and wash them on a board with a stiff brush in water in which borax is dissolved; do not boil them, but rinse thoroughly and dry in the sun.

A stair carpet will last twice as long if it has a lining as it would if put on a bare stair. The best thing for this purpose, to be found among our domestic stores, is an old bed quilt. Have the quilt washed clean, then cut it in strips a little narrower than the carpet; put them smoothly over the stairs, tacking enough to fasten, then put the carpet down as usual, and you will find the noise is deadened, looks improved, and that the carpet will wear a longer time.

Where there are small children or in case of sickness, it is often rather dangerous to clean floors with water in the ordinary way, on account of the dampness and the length of time required to dry off. An exchange tells how such floors can be cleaned in a "dry way" as follows:

"The servant takes up a small pailful of clean fresh sawdust, and taking it out by handfuls, spreads it on the floor, and with a hard short-bristled brush scrubs with the sawdust as though she was using water itself. When the whole surface has been scrubbed in this way, she sweeps up the sawdust and finds beneath it a beautiful clean and dry floor; or if there be left any parts still dirty, she easily remedies the defect by an additional scrub at that part. When all is finished she carries the dirty sawdust away and destroys it by burning in the kitchen fire. White sand may be used instead of sawdust for this same purpose, but it is not so convenient, and is not so quick a cleanser as sawdust. The same sand, if sand be used, can be applied several times, if it be cleansed by washing and afterwards heating it over the fire until it is quite dry."

Veterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the FARMER. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street Detroit

Fistula in the Foot of a Horse.

March 17th, 1882.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—Will you assist to cure a seven year old brown mare that picked up a nail four years ago? I poulticed her foot at the time, and it discharged where the nail went in, also at the heel. The horse doctor says she is lame at the elbow; she rests her foot by reaching it out, else by resting it only, the heft of the foot is always on the toe. She is more lame on hard ground than on soft. She has not been shod for a year; on a walk you would hardly notice lameness. R. B. R.

IMLAY CITY, Mich.

Answer.—From the symptoms you have given, there is evidently a fistula in your mare's foot. If the result of the picking up of a nail four years ago; of which fact you have not informed us; but, as you have mentioned the circumstance, and located the seat of injury by a drawing of the foot, we infer that to be your meaning. In that case the alteration of structure going on within the hoof during this period is beyond the aid of man to remedy. But if caused by some recent injury, as the driving of a nail too close in shoeing, there is a fair prospect of recovery providing it is properly managed, and has not been poulticed. Such applications we have long ago abandoned as bad practice. An opening should be made at the bottom of the foot, immediately under the secreted pus, so as to give it free vent from the ground surface of the foot. The loose horn from the top of the hoof downwards must all be removed, leaving that only which is firmly attached to healthy tissue; by so doing the diseased parts are exposed to easy dressing, and a cure is the result. This operation should be performed by a competent veterinary surgeon, or under his direction, so that all the sinuses may be exposed, otherwise the attempt would prove a failure. Treatment after the diseased parts have been thus exposed: Take a pail with a false bottom, pour in sufficient hot water to reach the top of the diseased part of the foot; dissolve in this four ozs. sulphate of zinc. Set the foot in this solution as hot as the animal will bear it, and let it remain ten or fifteen minutes; then put a thin bandage around the hoof to keep out the dirt. This should be repeated once a day until the wound assumes a healthy appearance. Then apply with a sponge to the parts, a solution of carbolic acid in the proportion of half an oz. to one pint of water, twice a day until healed.

Scab in Sheep.

PRAIRIEVILLE, Mich., March. 17.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have been a subscriber to your paper for several years, and would like to inquire of the farmers through the paper what ails my sheep for the last two months. They have been pulling their wool and scratching themselves with their hind feet till they look as ragged as a beggar. A few have lost some wool on the belly and hind legs. They are in good condition. Have not fed any grain; fed mostly clover hay. Perhaps some farmer can tell what is the matter and what to do.

N. P. CHASE.

Answer.—The symptoms you have described indicate a cutaneous disease in your sheep. But as there are several diseases of the skin where the symptoms indicated are present, it is difficult for us to determine with any degree of certainty its true character, whether contagious or non-contagious. As you have mentioned your sheep in general, we infer that many or all of them are affected; if so, it looks, to say the least, like contagion. We therefore diagnose the ailment as scab. This disease is highly contagious, spreading from one animal to another, from contact with the affected sheep or with posts, trees or other objects where the diseased animals have been rubbing. It is analogous to the mange in horses and cattle, and to the itch in man. It causes much uneasiness to the sheep, which seek relief by rubbing against trees, stones, fences, or any object in its way, scratches itself with its feet, bites and tears off its wool, which often hangs in white tufts upon the outer surface of a dirty or discolored fleece. Treatment—Take for 25 sheep eight pounds of tobacco, oil of tar one and a half pounds, soda ash ten pounds, soft soap two pounds, water twenty-five gallons. Boil the tobacco in half of the water, and dissolve the other ingredients in the other half of the water while boiling, and when dissolved pour both together and use warm, adding sufficient water to make up the loss by evaporation. Work the solution well through the wool with the hands, which will require about three minutes for each sheep, then lay them in a trough with one end over the bath, and squeeze the liquid out, letting it run back into the bath. It is sometimes necessary to repeat this operation several times. A solution of tobacco alone, applied in the following manner, will usually effect a cure. Cut off the wool; then wash each sheep well with strong soap suds, using a brush for the purpose; then wash with the decoction of tobacco; and turn the sheep in a new place, otherwise the application will be of little account, giving only temporary relief. Hastings recommends a wash, one part creosote to eighty parts of water, as one of the best and safest washes known for this disease. The preparations of arsenic and mercury are always dangerous, if not from absorption, it may be washed upon their feed when in a rain and eaten with their food. "Prevention is better than cure." Cleanliness, together with proper ventilation when the sheep are housed, is in a sanitary view of more importance than all other means of prevention. Sheep kept clean are not affected by scab, except it be communicated to them by scabby sheep.

Intermittent, Probably Typhoid, Fever in a Horse.

GIRARD, Mich.

Veterinary Editor Michigen Farmer.

I have lost a gelding 12 years old with a disease that the farrier pronounced the pink eye. I will give you the symptoms and wish you would inform me through your paper what the disease is and what is a remedy for the same. Symptoms—First noticed the horse off his feed and his head drooping and in a standing position; when I had him move he had a staggering gait. In about six or eight hours he was taken with a twitching of the muscles and chills and continued to have those spells once a day till he died. I had one other taken down the day he died and one other the next day after that with the same symptoms. The spasms and chills have left them, but they continue to have that staggering gait yet. I have taken good care of them and wish you would give me the cause and a remedy for the same, as I have one yet to have the disease if it is contagious. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer—The symptoms you have given are too brief to justify us in attempting to diagnose the disease in your gelding. The symptoms as above, "off the feed," relates to no particular disease, but is important in connection with other symptoms; "head down and in a standing position," is a symptom in pneumonia, when accompanied by disturbed respiration and cold extremities. With tranquil respiration and increased temperature of the forehead it indicates headache. The staggering gait and muscular twitchings are symptoms in debility, "chill" of fever. The pathological condition of the organs, as revealed by autopsy, would assist us in diagnosing the disease in your animal. It evidently was some type of typhoid fever or influenza, requiring a sustaining course of treatment. Depletion in such cases usually terminates in the death of the animal. We have on several occasions been compelled to call the attention of our readers to the importance of describing the symptoms of disease as accurately as possible, more paiticularly those of a constitutional character. Every observable symptom, no matter how trifling it may appear to be, should be given. The condition of the pulse, though of great importance in diagnosing diseases, we do not expect, but if other symptoms are correctly stated we can estimate the condition of the pulse by them. The condition of the respiratory organs indicates the character of the pulse in a marked degree. The temperature of the body, legs, mouth, etc, appearance of the lining membrane of the nose, eyelids, etc; swelling of the legs or other parts of the body, alvine discharges, etc, are all diagnostic symptoms. If you will give us the symptoms we mention above we will advise you how to treat the disease.

Garget.

HADLEY, March 21st, 1882.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a cow, four years old, light red and white. When she came in two weeks ago, I could not draw the milk from the right hand quarter of the bag. A lump is in top part of teat; a white, stringy substance came from the right fore quarter; cow otherwise in good health. Appetite good.

Remedies used.—Bathed the bag with salt water and corn-meal, fed skoke root and saltpetre in warm bran mash every day for a week, inserted a large knitting needle the third day into the bag; drew small amount of milk. Repeated the operation three times; top of teat closed first two times. At first the bag appeared full but not inflamed; no milk in that quarter of the bag now. The remainder of the bag all right. Please inform me of the name of the disease and cure for the same, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—The trouble with your cow is garget, a disease of the udder we have frequently referred to in these columns. As the acute stage has passed we would advise you to paint the diseased quarter either with tincture of iodine or creosote, once in two or three days. Manipulate the teat with the hand the same as when milking.

CITY ITEMS.

CLARENCE J. DAVIS, who has been on trial during the past week for killing Alonzo Barrett, was convicted on Saturday of murder in the second degree.

THE Detroit Base Ball Club will assemble in Detroit on Monday next and at once go into practice. During the month of April they will play a number of games with clubs outside of the league, and will go into the regular games in much better shape this season than they did last.

SOPHIE LYONS is now taking lessons in caning chairs in the "Hotel Nicholson," commonly called the workhouse. With an apprenticeship of four years and eleven months, she ought to be able when her time expires, to earn an honest living, and become a respectable citizen.

So as to have "Doc" Ewers on hand in case of an emergency, his friends have secured his appointment as consul at Windsor. "Doc" has some political influence in a certain direction in this city, his constituency being composed of a class that can be reached with a little soft soap, and a good deal of money. "Doc" has always handled them with a great deal of judgment.

WE see that our friend George Beck, of the firm of Wm. Wreford & Co., has embarked in the plumbing business in company with Hugh McDonald and Wm. Campbell. George is the special partner, and will during the coming summer practice on making out bills. He will probably become as proficient as the plumber in New York, who being sent for to repair a pipe rendered his bill as follows: "To hunting for hole in pipe, $2; finding the same, $1; repairing the same, $3.

ON Saturday evening last, there was a general jail delivery at the Wayne County jail, which was not accomplished by due process of law, as made and provided for by the law makers of our State. It appears that when the hour for locking the prisoners in their cells for the night had arrived, the turnkey proceeded to perform his duty, and on reaching the first ward where fifteen prisoners were confined, he discovered that thirteen had made their escape, and but two were left, who stated that they also might have joined in the flight, but feeling innocent of the crimes charged to them, preferred to remain and stand their trial. The prisoners secured their liberty by sawing through the iron bars of a window, making an aperture 11 inches by 14 inches wide, and to allay suspicion had painted a broom handle with shoe blacking to resemble the bars, and replaced the iron with it. There are some tough customers among the escaped prisoners, the most notorious of whom are "Minnie Marx" and "Bigfoot" Manion. Sheriff Clippert feels much chagrined over the matter, and will use all the means in his power to recapture them.

THIS looks like a clear case of "dog eat dog." The Chicago Board of Trade has inaugurated a movement to shut up the "bucket shops" of that city. You see there were some of their perquisites going to the bucket-shop proprietors, and they didn't propose to have their customers swindled—by outsiders.

DIED,

At Detroit, March 9th, 1882, John, son of William and Elizabeth Wreford, aged eleven years.

"Looker On" please copy.—ED.

The ladies who sometime since were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered you by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 28, 1882.

Flour.—Receipts for the week, 7,166 bbls. shipments 2,508 bbls. The market keeps very steady since the recent advance, and is considered strong at present values. The movement of stock is of fair volume, with the finer brands in most active demand. Quotations are as follows:

White wheat, roller process	$7 00@	
Fancy white (city mills)	6 50@	6 75
Choice white wheat (country)	6 25@	
Seconds	4 75@	5 00
Minnesota spring	7 25@	7 50
Minnesota patents	8 00@	8 50
Rye	5 50@	6 00

Wheat.—The receipts of wheat for the week have been 24,163 bu. against 26,750 bu. the previous week. Shipments, 145,796 bu. The market this week has opened with an easier feeling, and after considerable fluctuation yesterday, finally closed ¼c below Saturday's figures. Receipts still continue light, and this has strengthened spot wheat, although the reports from other markets yesterday were unfavorable. No. 1 white closed at $1 31¼, while No. 2 do and No. 2 red made no record. In futures April closed at $1 31⅝; May, $1 31⅞; June, $1 31; July, $1 26¾; August, $1 11¾.

Corn—Market strong and prices firm; No. 2 sold yesterday at 71c per bu, and rejected at same figures.

Oats.—The market is firmer, and yesterday No. 2 white was quoted at 51½c; No. 1 do, 52½@53c, and No. 1 mixed at 50c. Receipts light.

Barley.—Market better, and good to choice samples are taken at $2 10@2 15 per cental.

Rye.—Very little being received. Market quiet at 85@90c per bu.

Corn Meal.—Fresh ground is quoted at $30 00 per ton for fine and $28 for coarse.

Feed.—Offerings are very limited and even a moderate inquiry is not satisfied. Coarse feed would command about $21 00, and fine $22 00@23. Corn and oats $28@30. Bran, $20 per ton.

Butter.—The market is strong, and rates for choice are firm and higher, 32c being quoted by receivers for such stock. For the general run of good fresh made butter 30 to 31c is the usual price paid. For the lower grades there is no demand, and rates are nominal.

Cheese—The market, under a light demand, has declined, and 14 @14½c are best quotations. Ordinary makes are quoted at 12@13c.

Eggs.—The market is fairly supplied, and fresh are offered at 17c per doz.

Apples.—Very few being received: prices range from $4 50@5 00 as to quality.

Beans.—Stocks light and market firm at $3 50 for hand picked and $2 50@2 75 for unpicked.

Beeswax.—Invoices of pure quoted at 20@21c; in stock it is held at 25@26c.

Clover Seed.—Market lower. Prime sells at $4 70, No. 2 at $4 50; and mammoth at $4 90.

Dressed Hogs.—A few are being sold at $8 50 to retailers.

Dried Apples.—The market is very dull, with holders quoting at 6 cents for new fruit; evaporated apples, 13@13½c. Peaches 18@23c per lb.

Potatoes.—There is an unchanged market for good potatoes, and prices still rule at $1 08@1 10 per bu by the carload. Foreign are quoted at 95c @$1 per bu.

Honey.—Choice new comb is dull at 17@18c per lb., and old at 15@16c.

Onions.—Market dull at 80c per bu.

Hay.—Firm; dock rates for baled hay about $18@18 50 for choice timothy. By the carload about $15@16 per ton is the range of prices.

Poultry.—Turkeys are offered at 15@16c, and chickens at about 13c.

Wood.—Firm; rates for wood delivered are $6 25@6 50 for hickory, and $5 75 for beach and maple.

Peas.—Canada field peas are in market at $1 08 @1 10; Wisconsin blue at $1 65@1 75. The market is quiet.

Provisions.—The market is steady and unchanged, with a fair seasonable demand for all pork products: Mess beef is very firm. Quotations in this market are as follows:

Mess	18 25@18 50	
Family do	18 50@18 75	
Clear do	20 50@	
Lard in tierces, per lb	11⅛@	11¼
Lard in kegs, per lb	11¾@	
Hams, per lb	12¼@	12½
Shoulders, per lb	8¾@	9
Choice bacon, per lb	12 @	
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	12 25 @	
Tallow, per lb	7 @	
Dried beef, per lb	13 @	13½

Hay.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan avenue scales during the past week:

Monday—30 loads: ten at $15; five at $14; four at $16; three at $12; two at $17. $15 50 and $14 50; one at $12 50 and $11.

Tuesday—14 loads: four at $15; two at $17 50, $16 50 and $16; one at $17, $14 50, $14 and $13.

Wednesday—17 loads: four at $17 50 and $17; three at $16 50 and $16; two at $15; one at $15 50.

Thursday—40 loads: thirteen at $16; five at $18; four at $17 and $16 50; three at $13; two at $15, $14, $12 and $11; one at $15 50, $14 50 and $12 75.

Friday—32 loads: six at $16 and $12; five at $15; four at $18; two at $17, $13 50, $13 and $12 50; one at $16 50, $14 and $10.

Saturday—26 loads: nine at $16; four at $17 and $15; three at $14; two at $15 50; one at $18, $17 50, $17 25 and $18 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, March 25, 1881.

The following were the receipts at these yards:

	Cattle, No.	Sheep No.	Hogs No.
Albion	53	18	24
Ann Arbor	17	94	...
Battle Creek	47	...	...
Brighton	..	87	6
Clyde	25	...	...
Caro	23	...	...
Chelsea	18	17	...
Dexter	28	26	...
D. G. H. & M. R'y	80	531	51
Flint	22	...	..
Grass Lake	16	...	..
Grand Ledge	36	11	4
Highland	..	67	33
Howell	40	76	...
Jackson	20	...	...
Laingsburg	24	...	...
Mason	41	178	...
Marshall	23	...	...
Metamora	24	...	...
Oxford	15	35	...
Plymouth	23	15	39
Parma	25	177	...
Rochester	13	...	16
Saline	20	320	...
South Lyon	17	16	9
Tekonsha	26	...	...
Utica	..	164	...
Union City	5	...	...
Williamston	17	...	9
Drove in	106	87	35
Total	802	2,019	226

CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 802 head, against 628 last week. There was a good attendance of buyers, both local and shippers and the market ruled active at prices 15 to 25 cents per hundred higher than those of last Saturday. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Good to choice shipping steers	$5 75	@6 00
Fair shipping steers	5 00	@5 50
Good to choice butchers's steers	5 25	@6 00
Fair butchers' steers	4 50	@5 00
Fair to good mixed butchers' stock	4 50	@5 50
Coarse mixed butchers' stock	3 90	@4 25
Bulls	3 50	@4 50
Stockers	3 50	@3 75

Black sold Drake 14 good shipping steers, av 1,200 lbs, at $6, and 2 oxen av 1,625 lbs at $5 25

Webster sold Duff & Caplis 2 bulls av 725 lbs at $3 60.

Conley sold J Loosemore 2 bulls and a steer av 1,037 lbs at $4 50, and 2 good butchers' cows av 1,100 lbs at $4 75.

Henry sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 23 head of choice butchers' stock av 900 lbs at $5 40.

C Roe sold Drake 16 good shipping steers av 1,105 lbs at $5 75, and a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers' stock to Wm Wreford & Co av 924 lbs at $5 25.

Webster sold Rice 4 thin oxen av 1,407 lbs at $4 25.

C Roe sold Wm Wreford & Co 23 good butchers' steers av 1,005 lbs at $5 65, and 3 shipping steers to Burt Spencer av 1,193 lbs at $5 75.

Clark sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 852 lbs at $4 50.

Moyes sold Drake 3 good shipping steers av 1,163 lbs at $6.

Stoll sold Drake 11 good shipping steers av 1,304 lbs at $6.

C Roe sold J Loosemore a mixed lot of 16 head of coarse butchers' stock av 803 lbs at $4 25.

Sly sold John Robinson 6 good butchers steers av 1,040 lbs at $5 50, and 2 choice shipping steers to Drake av 1,375 lbs at $6 25

Cross sold Kammon 5 choice butchers' heifers av 880 lbs at $5 85, and 2 fair cows av 1,105 lbs at $4 60.

Hall sold Drake 9 good shipping steers av 1,312 lbs at $6, and 9 av 1,210 lbs at $5 80

Brown & Spencer sold Burt Spencer 18 fair shipping steers av 1,115 lbs at $5 25, and 2 thin ones av 1,030 lbs at $4 37½.

Burt Spencer sold Duff & Caplis 3 good butchers' steers av 816 lbs at $5, and a thin heifer weighing 520 lbs at $4.

Dunning sold Burt Spencer 2 coarse oxen av 1,660 lbs at $4.

England sold Burt Spencer 4 good oxen av 1,695 lbs at $5 25; 2 fair ones av 1,580 lbs at $4 75, and a coarse one weighing 1,600 lbs at $4.

Dunning sold Duff & Caplis 3 good butchers heifers av 883 lbs at $5 25

England sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at $4 70.

Dunning sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 21 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at $4 50.

Parker sold Burt Spencer 11 fair shipping steers av 1,147 lbs at $5 37½.

Clark sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 931 lbs at $4 50.

Conley sold Burt Spencer 17 good shipping steers av 1,126 lbs at $5 70

Haywood sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 24 head of fair butchers' stock av 880 lbs at $4 45.

Switzer & Ackley sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 757 lbs at $4 50, and 2 bulls av 745 lbs at $3 50.

Switzer & Ackley sold John Robinson 26 good butchers' steers and heifers av 977 lbs at $5 55.

David sold Drake 5 fair shipping steers av 1,134 lbs at $5 75.

Green sold Burt Spencer 20 fair shipping steers av 1,137 lbs at $5 50.

Lomason sold Wm Wreford & Co 9 good butchers' steers, av 930 lbs at $5 50; a good cow weighing 1,190 lbs at $5, and a coarse one weighing 991 lbs at $4 25.

Devine sold Drake 6 choice shipping steers av 1,350 lbs at $6 25.

Duff & Regan sold Rice 6 fair shipping steers av 1,020 lbs at $5 75

Lovewell sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 17 head of coarse butchers' stock av 660 lbs at $4 25.

Capwell sold Burt Spencer 4 fair shipping steers av 1,231 lbs at $5 65, and a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock to John Robinson av 825 lbs at $4 40.

Stabler sold Drake 8 good shipping steers av 1,100 lbs at $5 90.

McGee sold Burt Spencer 40 good shipping steers av 1,180 lbs at $5 60.

Stevens sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 825 lbs at $4 50.

Switzer & Ackley sold Drake 2 good oxen av 1,730 lbs at $5 25

Townsend sold Wm Wreford & Co 8 good butchers' steers av 912 lbs at $5 50, and a cow weighing 990 lbs at $4 75.

Walls sold Wm Wreford & Co 2 good butchers' heifers av 920 lbs at $5 25, and 3 fair cows av 1,000 lbs at $4 50.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,019 head against 2,451 head last week. There was an active demand to the extent of the supply, and by 10 o'clock Saturday morning all had changed hands. The quality was rather inferior to those that have came forward during the past four weeks, but the sheep sold fully up to last weeks' rates.

Moore & Horner sold Burt Spencer 160 av 111 lbs at $6 35

Sly sold Wm Wreford & Co 39 av 80 lbs at $5 90.

Giddings sold Wm Wreford & Co 67 av 83 lbs at $6.

Brown & Spencer sold Wm Wreford & Co 321 av 96 lbs at $6 15.

Brown & Stottle sold Wm Wreford & Co 115 av 89 lbs at $6.

Walls sold Wm Wreford & Co 26 av 99 lbs at $6 15.

Switzer & Ackley sold Wm Wreford & Co 76 av 81 lbs at $5 90

Payne sold Wm Wreford & Co 86 av 88 lbs at $5 90.

C Roe sold John Ellis 53 av 92 lbs at $5 90.

Clark sold Wm Wreford & Co 192 av 91 lbs at $5 90.

Stabler sold Morey 75 av 97 lbs at $6.

Power sold Wm Wreford & Co 87 av 82 lbs at $5 90

Johnson sold Geo Wreford 105 culls av 73 lbs at $5 30.

Bliss sold Wm Wreford & Co 30 av 95 lbs at $5 65.

Stabler sold Morey 20 culls av 61 lbs at $5.

Davis sold Wm Wreford & Co 164 part lambs, av 70 lbs at $6.

Welch sold Wm Wreford & Co 429 av 93 lbs at $6 10.

Ellis sold Wm Wreford & Co 53 av 92 lbs at $6, and 18 lambs av 78 lbs at $6 60.

HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 226, against 195 last week. Sales were made at an advance of 10 to 20 cents per hundred over the rates of last week, the range being from $6 60 to $7 per hundred. Quality poor.

King's Yards.

Monday, March 27, 1882.

CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with a light supply of cattle, mostly of poor quality, and a small attendance of buyers. Sellers were very firm in their views and trading was done at fully stronger prices than at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Richmond sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 19 head of good butchers' stock av 856 lbs at $5 05, and $5 added og the lot.

Broeg sold John Wreford 2 thin butchers' heifers av 660 lbs at $3 80.

Parker sold John Robinson 5 good butchers' steers av 872 lbs at $5 60, and 6 to Hersch av 1,006 lbs at $5 85.

Aldrich sold John Robinson 2 fair butchers' steers av 975 lbs at $5.

Camp sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 940 lbs at $5.

Hill sold Oberhoff 4 good butchers' steers av 1,027 lbs at $5 75, and a mixed lot of 3 head of coarse butchers' stock to Stucker av 660 lbs at $4.

Patten sold Hilderschiedt 2 thin heifers av 675 lbs at $4 25, and a bull weighing 620 lbs at $4.

Hall sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 710 lbs at $4 75.

Patten sold Freeman 2 good butchers' steers av 955 lbs at $5 50, and a mixed lot of 3 head of fair butchers' stock to Stonehouse av 853 lbs at $4 75.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 27,545, against 26,075 last week Shipments 17,635. The market opened brisk and strong on Monday with export steers selling at $6 25@6 85; good to choice shipping, $5 80@6 15; common to fair, $5 40@5 60; mixed butchers' stock, $2 75@5; stockers and feeders weak and plenty at $3 25@4 90. On Tuesday the supply of cattle was light and prices advanced 10 to 15 cents per hundred on all grades, excepting stock cattle, which were unchanged. The market continued firm on Wednesday and Thursday under a continued light supply, and on Friday another advance of 10 cents per hundred was obtained without any difficulty. The demand on Saturday was fully equal to the supply and the market closed firm at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves--Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6 85	@7 10
Choice Beeves--Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6 50	@6 75
Good Beeves--Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	6 00	@6 40
Medium Grades--Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5 65	@5 85
Butchers' stock--Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3 75	@5 50
Stock cattle--Common cattle weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3 75	@4 75
Inferior--Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	3 00	@3 50
Veals--Per 100 lbs	4 00	@7 50

HOGS.—Receipts 90,717, against 76,875 last week Shipments, 41,586. The market opened with a fair demand on Monday, common to good mixed selling at $6 10@6 60; heavy packing and shipping, $6 75@7 25; light, $6 10@6 65; skips a culls, $4 10@4 60. There was a sharp demand on Tuesday and prices were 5 to 10 cents per hundred higher than on the day previous, and there was a farther advance of 5 to 10 cents on Wednesday. The market ruled steady for the balance of the week, closing on Saturday with common to fair heavy mixed selling at $6 35@7 75; at $6 80@7 20 for good to choice do; at $7 25@7 40 for prime to extra heavy; at $6 80@6 75 for common to choice light, and at $5@6 25 for skips, culls and inferior offerings, according to quality.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.—Receipts 10,710, against 10,790 the previous week. There was only a moderate supply of cattle in the market on Monday and a good attendance of buyers. There was a fair demand for shipping cattle, and country buyers bought freely. Choice to extra steers brought $5 25@6 62½; fair to good light medium weights, $5 65@6, and light to good butchers at $5 05@5 50. Mixed butchers' stock was in light supply and firm at $4 50@5, choice at $5 50. Michigan stock cattle ranged from $3 50 to $4 50, according to quality. The supply of cattle was light on both Tuesday and Wednesday and the market firm. Among the sales of Michigan cattle were: 17 steers av 1,350 lbs at $6 62½; 15 do av 1,201 lbs at $6 25; 16 do av 1,294 lbs at $6 25; 20 do av 1,070 lbs at $5 50; 18 do av 1,100 lbs at $6; 12 do av 1,116 lbs at $5 95; 18 do av 1,051 lbs at $5 95; 19 do av ,067 lbs at $5 60; 14 do av 897 lbs at $5 25; 23 do av 998 lbs at $5 75; 24 stockers av 800 lbs at $4 50; 17 do av 671 lbs at $3 65; 11 do av 566 lbs at $3 50. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6 35	@6 75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	6 00	@6 35
Good Beeves — Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 75	@6 10
Medium Grades — Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 50	@6 00
Light Butchers—Steers averaging 850 to 1,150 lbs, of fair to good quality	4 87½	@5 75
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,100 lbs.	4 00	@5 00
Michigan stock cattle, common to choice	3 50	@4 00
Michigan feeders, fair to choice	3 50	@4 50
Canadian stock cattle, good to extra	3 75	@5 00
Stock bulls, fair to choice	3 00	@3 62½
Fleshy bulls, fair to extra	4 00	@5 00

SHEEP.—Receipts 24,000 against 25,600 the previous week. The offerings of stock on Monday was of fair proportions and the demand moderate Good to choice western sheep brought $6 50@6 75, and fair to good $6 05@6 40. Lambs were dull and sold at a range of $5 50@6 25, as to quality. The market ruled steady on Tuesday on a light supply, but on Wednesday the receipts were largely increased and but little trading was done. We note sales of 280 Michigan sheep av 83 lbs at $6 05; 182 av 96 lbs at $6 50. 177 av 89 lbs at $6 50; 155 av 101 lbs at $6 60; 194 av 86 lbs at $6 25; 139 av 88 lbs at $5 75; 144 av 108 lbs at $6 70; 190 av 92 lbs at $6 50; 186 av 99 lbs at $6 50; 144 av 108 lbs at $6 70; 180 av 107 lbs at $6 75; 171 av 109 lbs at $6 75; 200 av 89 lbs at $6 25; 160 av 120 lbs at $5 75; 154 av 125 lbs at $6 87½.

HOGS—Receipts 39,130, against 21,507 the previous week. The market opened on Monday with a light supply and a dull trade, which continued through Tuesday. There was a better feeling and more activity on Wednesday and the market closed firm with good to choice York weights averaging from 185 to 190 lbs at $6 90@7, and light Yorkers at $6 60@6 80. Pigs quotable at $6 35@6 50. Mixed medium weights brought $7@7 15.

THE WILLIAMS EVAPORATOR!

Fruit and Vegetable Evaporators are manufactured by the Patentees, John Williams & Son, Kalamazoo, Michigan, also by S. E. & J. M. Sprout, Muncy, Pennsylvania. These evaporators are well known and acknowledged to be the best and most practical evaporators in use. We guarantee the capacity of our Evaporators. We never fail to do more than we guarantee. We can do more work on less screen surface in a given time, than any other drier or evaporator in use. We have an evaporator in our works at Kalamazoo, Mich., especially for experimenting, and while we know that our evaporators are far ahead of any other make, we are constantly making improvements. Our evaporators have been thoroughly tested in practical business—they sell upon their merits. We advise those who contemplate investing in the evaporating business, not to buy an evaporator that has not been tested in practical business; you cannot afford to experiment for the benefit of others. We invite investigation. Visit our works. Do not buy until you see what we have. Send for illustrated circulars. For the East and South, address S. E. & J M. SPROUT, Muncy, Lycoming Co., Penn For the West, South and Southwest, address JOHN WILLIAMS & SON, Kalamazoo, Mich., Patentees and Manufacturers. m28-13t

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Simple, Light and Durable. Adjusts itself to any surface, and passes over all obstructions without damage Does its work perfectly. Address LYONS M'FG. CO., Lyons, Ionia Co., Mich. m28-3m

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This machine has now been well recommended and Has No Equal for power for the price Two sizes, $35 and $45. Send for circular to JAMES DUNN, 32 Bank Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Mention FARMER. m28eow6m

THOMPSON'S CLOVER & GRASS SEEDER
12 AND 14 FEET LONG.
SOWS ANY AMT PER ACRE DESIRED.
CAN BE USED IN DRY OR WINDY WEATHER.
NO SEEDER MADE GIVES SUCH UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION
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MENTION THIS PAPER. ST. PAUL, MINN.

IOWA RailRoad LAND
OVER Half Million ACRES.
For Sale by the Iowa R. R. Land Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WAYNE, } ss.
In the matter of the estate of Belle A. Wood, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, William A. Throop, executor of the estate of said Belle A. Wood, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1882, there will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate. to wit. Lots eleven and twelve of the subdivision of out-lot twenty-three of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat thereof in liber 1 of plats, at pages 67 and 289; also lots nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of the subdivision of out-lot eleven of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat thereof, in liber 2 of plats at page 20, all of the said above described lots being situate in the Township of Springwells, Wayne County, Michigan Detroit, March 24th 1882.
WM. A. THROOP, Executor.
JNO. B. CORLISS, Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. *NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.*

MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
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HOMESTEAD TOBACCO GROWER,
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HOMESTEAD RAW BONE MEAL.

Our works are among the most complete and extensive in the country, and have every appliance to enable us to furnish Standard Fertilizers at the lowest price. Our machinery is of modern and improved construction, and our goods are made under the guidance of an able chemist, who inspects every lot before being placed on the market. As manufacturers of animal charcoal, we have at our hands the most valuable material used in making fertilizers—viz: Bone Black Dust. This fertilizing substance contains eighty per cent of phosphate of lime, against fifty-five per cent contained in raw bones, and its well-known value commands so high a price in the European markets that but very few manufacturers of fertilizers in this country use it. Although the Homestead fertilizer costs us more to manufacture than if prepared of the materials generally used, we shall continue its present high standard and place on the market a genuine pure Bone Black Phosphate.

I, James D. Perry, residing and cultivating a farm in the town of Redford, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, and competing for the special premiums offered by the Michigan Carbon Works, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that on the tenth day of September, 1880, I carefully measured and surveyed four adjoining acres on the farm of James D. Perry, town of Redford, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, and that I divided the plat in two equal parts, each part containing one 82-100 acres, and that the whole three 64-100 acres was put into wheat, at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre; that on one plat of one 82-100 acres, 400 pounds of Homestead Superphosphate was drilled in at the same time as the wheat with a fertilizer drill; that on the fifteenth day of July 1881, the four acres were reaped, the product of each plat being carefully kept by itself, and that on the eleventh day of August 1881, the two lots were threshed out and that the two acres with phosphate yielded: No. of bushels, 46¼; weight of grain, 2 775 lbs; weight of straw, 4,577 lbs; average per acre, of grain 25 41-100 bushels, of straw 2,514 81-100 lbs. That the two acres without Phosphate yielded: No, of bushels, 24 47-100: weight of grain 1,468 lbs; weight of straw 3,100 lbs: average per acre, of grain 13 41-000 bushels, of straw 1,703 79-100 lbs. Increase in favor of Homestead per acre: No. of bushels eleven and ninety-seven hundredths (11.97) bushels; weight of straw 800 4-100 weight of grain, thirteen hundred and seven (1 307) lbs.
JAMES D. PERRY.

MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS. MEDINA, Orleans Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1879.
Gentlemen—Enclosed please find a photograph of some barley. This barley was grown on A. H. Poler's farm, four miles south of Medina, Orleans County, N. Y. I made a frame four feet square and set it in the standing grain on the day of its being cut. I then cut and gathered all that stood within the frame of each, where there was phosphate and where there was no phosphate. I let it lay in the sun one day to cure, and then weighed each bundle as you see it on the photograph. The phosphate was put down with the seed with a fertilizing drill, the teeth being six inches apart. These bundles were cut side by side only six inches apart. The one on the left of the photograph had no phosphate, and weighed twelve ounces; the one on the right had one hundred and forty pounds of the Homestead Superphosphate to the acre, and weighed two pounds and fourteen ounces to the four feet square. *This is correct.*
A. H. Poler also experimented on corn, potatoes and winter wheat, with as good results on each as on his barley. Of course he has not harvested his corn, but it stands sixteen inches higher than the rest of the corn, and earing one-half better. Yours respectfully, GEO. W. POLER.

Actual Result at our Seed Farm on Lettuce Seed.

Homestead produced	583 lbs per acre	116 lbs of Lettuce Seed, at $1 25	$145 00
Where none was used	467 " "	560 lbs of Homestead, at $40 per ton	11 20
Difference in favor of Homestead	116 " "	Actual profit per acre	$133 80

D. M. FERRY & CO.

*** Send for Circulars, giving full reports of results, and all particulars in regard to use.
In places where we have no authorized agent we will send sample barrels of 200 lbs Homestead Superphosphate on receipt of $4; Homestead Tobacco Grower, $6.

ODORLESS FLORALIS.
Prepared Expressly for Lawns, Flower Gardens, Pot and House Plants,
DIRECTIONS.—Use three tablespoonfuls of the manure to a gallon of water. Steep twelve hours before using, and keep well stirred while being applied. Do not apply oftener than once in two weeks.
Prices, { Box containing 10 lbs ... $1 00; " " 25 lbs ... 2 00; " " 50 lbs ... 4 00
Sent anywhere in the United States or Canada by express or freight, on receipt of cash orders.
Good Agents Wanted in Every Town.

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WITH OR WITHOUT
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Force Feed Grass Seeder.
Every Fertilizer Drill warranted to sow easily, evenly and accurately any of the various kinds of
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The only Grain Drill having a Special Device for Planting Corn for the Crop
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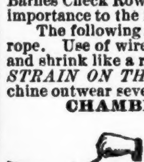


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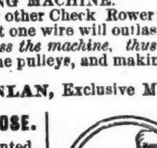
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Only Double Ring Invented.
CHAMPION HOG RINGER, Rings and Holder
The only Ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.
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Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.
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White Russian Oats,
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This new melon combines all the good qualities. The flesh is of a deep scarlet, rich in sugar, and always crystalline and melting. It is among the earliest, heaviest, and the most productive. Per package, 25 cents, 5 packages for $1.00.
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